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9 JAN 1928

INSURANCE.

We all want self-Government and that too quickly.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Swaraj must begin at once by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAHA M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL XVI NO 7— BOMBAY MONDAY JANUARY 9 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

N. Y. K LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan.
Tyne Maru ..	5873	6 Jan.	22 ,,
Miyadono Maru..	..	8 ,,	9 ,,
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16 ,,	30 ,,
Meigen Maru ..	5345	21 ,,	3 Feb.
*Awa Maru ..	6028	30 ,,	12 ,,
Tamatsu Maru ..	4616	8 Feb.	18 ,,
Malacca Maru ..	5374	15 ,,	29 ,,
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	29 ,,	4 Mar.

* Passenger Steamer

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Oasada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.

Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: 'Yusen

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.

Agents.

Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,07,401
Reserve Funds	Rs. 23,00,000

LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandass Ramji.
3. Lala Kishen Prasad.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montegomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jullunder	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jaranwalla	Peshawar Can
Ambalia Cant	Jamna	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Jhang	Quetta
Culcutta	(Maghiana)	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Simla
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hafizabad	Meerut City	
Hoshiarpur	Multan City	

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July. to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN

Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 85,00,000
NEW BUSINESS (1925-27) Over Rs. 72,00,000.

LAST BONUS (1922) Rs. 75 per thousand for five years.
NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial.

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH THE

VULCAN

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

For Particulars Apply to:—

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53 Bohra Bazar Street, Fort, : : : BOMBAY
Tel. No. 25347.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,

436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

"Second To None"

Mr. RANGANATH RAO, of Ranipet writes:—

"I had occasions to use the world famed ATANK NIGRAH PILLS..... I can assure you, the medicine is SECOND TO NONE."

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Cure Brain-fag, Constipation, nervous debility and other mental as well as physical disorders.

Price—Rupee ONE (32 Pills)

For a full list of all our preparations write to:—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)
Bombay Office Kalbadevi Road.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay.

J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

FOR LONG LIFE UNDER INTENSE HEAT

KATNI FIREBRICKS

ARE HARD TO BEAT.

They are unsurpassed for quality and durability.

On your next Furnace Job specify "KATNI" make.

LARGE STOCKS AVAILABLE.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents:—C MACDONALD & CO., Laxmi Bldg., Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

After all your old Favourite CIGARETTES

Manufactured by the well-known Cigarette Manufacturers

Messrs. R. & J. HILL, Ltd., London

Reputed for their well-known brands since 1775 A. D., are arriving next week.

Do you know their Name?

If not Inquire of the distributors.

Cinema star Photograph enclosed in each packet.

Distributors:—ISHVERDAS & CO. P. O. Box 733, Bombay 1.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS, GRADUATES, OVERSEERS, DRAFTSMEN, ENGINEERS, MATRICULATES, TYPISTS, STENOGRAPHERS, DOCTORS, SUB-OVERSEERS, and STATION MASTER, etc., to consult with KAPOOR AND COMPANY Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi:—
A R644

WANTED.—An experienced ARTIST LITHOGRAPHER to apply with copies of testimonials and specimen lithographic copies stating age and salary required. Proprietor Shunmugha Vilasam Press, Ambasamudram.
A R640

WANTED.—A GRADUATE, strong in English and Mathematics to help a boy in the Matric Class between 8 and 9 a.m. daily at Cumballa Hill. Apply Box No. 2075 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R641

WANTED for Bhakwat Bhakti Ashram, an ADHYAPKA to teach Sanskrit and English (upto the Entrance standard). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to R. B. Capt. Balbir Singh, Rewari, (Punjab).
A 29758

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED.—(1) One SECOND CLASS ENGINEER, well experienced in working Saw Mill Plant. (2) One EXPERT in Sawing Timber logs with Saw Mill. (3) One CLERK, trained in type-writing well qualified in English at least undergraduate. Apply with testimonials noting age, qualifications, past service and minimum pay to:—RAJA GOKULDAS JEEWANDAS GOVINDDAS, Hanumantal, Jubbulpore.
A 29720

WANTED by a Progressive Indian Life Office energetic and experienced Agents throughout Bombay Presidency on decent remuneration on salary or commission basis. Divisible Surplus expected at its ensuing Valuation. Unique Policy Conditions. None need apply who has no previous experience. Apply to Box No. 2073 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 29753

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle" Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

QUETTA PICTURE PALACE TO LET—Offers invited to lease out the above now known as the OPERA HOUSE of Quetta available from 15th May, 1928. Theatre centrally situated midway cantonment and civil limits. Well furnished suitable both for Cinema and Theatrical performances. For further particulars apply to the owner. KHAN BAHADUR ABDUL SATTAR, QUETTA.
C R638

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

KASHMIR French red APPLES, thin skin walnuts 11 lbs. basket Rs. 5/4 each. Stoneless appricots, shelled walnuts, chesnuts, figs, sultanas, raisins, black currants 6lbs. basket Rs. 5/ each. Thin skin almonds, assorted dry fruits 6lbs. basket Rs. 6/. SHISHOO & SON, Srinagar.
F R632

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

PROFESSION

A MARVELLOUS RING.

Used personally and certified very highly by Syed Ainuddin, M.A., Special Magistrate, Lucknow, and other Magistrates, Gazetted Officers, Taluqdars, eminent Vakils, and various respectable gentlemen as the sovereign and most efficacious remedy for piles, bleeding or blind. Testimonials on application or with V.P.P. Price per ring excluding postage Rs. 2.
Piles Ring Manufacturers,
20, Fatehganj, Lucknow.
594

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF STRUCTURAL STEEL-WORK.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply and erection of steel-work, etc., required for Power House Workshop Building at Kalyan.

2. Tenders must be enclosed in sealed covers and superscribed "Tenders for Power House Workshop Building, Kalyan."

3. Prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which the tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 for each set which amount will not be returned.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.) on MONDAY, 30th January, 1928.

The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 6th January, 1928.
29776

TENDERS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on FRIDAY, the 20th January, 1928, for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying materials during the year 1928-29.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had free of charge at the office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders not accompanied by samples of approved quality will not be considered.

H. B. CLAYTON,
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 7th January, 1928.
29777

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply of 240,000 pure liquid chlorine will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on the 23rd day of January, 1928.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., on payment of Rs. 5 per copy will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
W. A. NIVEN,
Hydraulic Engineer.
29769

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4266 of 1921.

HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM DEVJI ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

KESHAVLAL SAKHIDAS SANGHANI and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1928, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at the corner of Khetwadi Main Road and Khetwadi 2nd Lane in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 147-1|4 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 5395 and Cadastral Survey No. 701, Girgaum Division and in the books of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1736 and Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by Khetwadi 2nd Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Motilal I. Gandhi, on or towards the North by Hormuz Baug and on or towards the South by the Khetwady Main Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER KANGA AND GIRDHARLAL, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1927.

(Sd.) E. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
29595

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE KILACHAND MILLS, LIMITED,
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required on or before the 23rd day of January, 1928, being the date of that purpose fixed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., and Mr. Chandulal V. Divan, the liquidators of the said Company, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys, if any, to the undersigned, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidators, are in person or by their attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1927.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Attorneys for the above-named liquidators.
29724

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for the Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai RAKHMABAI, widow of Bhansali Purshotamdas Lakhmidas, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

Bai SUNTOK, widow of Hari Vallabhdas Lakhmidas, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, the Executrix named in the Will of the said deceased, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Seventeenth day of December in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 17th day of December, 1927.
Messrs. FERREIRA & VALLABHDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
29770

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalgoue FREE.
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.,
BG. BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE
BOMBAY AGENTS:
MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.
Girgaum Back Road.

Messrs. JAGTAP PICTURE'S
SENSATION OF THE SCREEN
"JAY BHAVANI"
A charming Portrait of the Maratha History
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK at
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Daily Four Shows at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M
SUNDAY EXTRA SHOW at 2 P. M

AMUSEMENTS.

"Boys to Board"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-15. 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Back to the Old Love
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Have Pleasure in Announcing that begginning January 14th they will present
A WONDERFUL PATHE-SERIAL
'THE GREEN ARCHER'
The Acme of Perfection in Pictures
Story by
EDGAR WALLACE.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT IMAMWADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Jaffer Mahomed Mistry, the deceased Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, This Day, MONDAY, the 9th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the following property:—

(FIRSTLY):—All those two pieces of vacant land situate at Imamwada Road of an uniform width of ten feet both used as means of passage or access and both bearing New Survey No. 1|3660 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part), Mandvi Division.

(SECONDLY):—All that piece of land of Pension and Tax tenure (the Government cess on which has been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the Imamwada Road on the North side thereof, admeasuring about seven hundred and sixty square yards, bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1|3660 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part), Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward Nos. 3409-3416, Street Nos. 70-82, 74, 2 to 22, etc., Imamwada Road, and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Haji Hassam Haji Chotani Patel, Haji Mahomed Ahmed Jan, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Jusab, Haji Fateh Mahomed Rahimtulla Baledina, on the South by the property of H. J. C. Moosa and his wife Fatmabai, on the East partly by Municipal Maternity Home and partly by the ten feet passage or access described (firstly) in this schedule and on the West by Peru Lane.

(THIRDLY):—All that piece of land of Pension Tax tenure (the Government cess on which has been redeemed) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the Imamwada Road on the North side thereof, admeasuring three hundred and eighty square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1|3660 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1883 (part), Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under Ward Nos. 3409-3416, Street Nos. 82, 74-2 to 22 Imamwada Road, and bounded on the North by ten feet passage or access (firstly) described, on the South by Imamwada Road, on the East by property of the Municipal Corporation and on the West by ten feet passage or access (firstly) described.

For farther particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1928			
14 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MOREA* ..	10,963
28 "	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 "	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
9 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 "	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 "	CHINA‡		7,952
24 "	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 "	MOOLTANX ..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 "	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 "	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 "	MALOJA x		20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 "	DETTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,963
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 "	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	16,088
2 June	RANPURA ..		16,601
9 "	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	0,986
16 "	CHINA ..		7,952
23 "	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,572
30 "	RAWALPINDI		16,519

@To Marseilles only.
x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† 1st Saloon only.
§Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:—1st Sallon to London A. £80. B. £70. C. £69 1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62, C. £56. 2nd Saloon to London A. £54 B. £52. 2nd Saloon to Marseiles A. £50. B. £48.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "RANPURA", on the 2nd of June 1928, and terminating with "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows.—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for single berth cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
15th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
x10th Jan.	RIDDERPORE..	Straits China and Japan.
x13th "	HIYEIZAN M.	Straits & Japan.
17th "	KHIVA ..	Colombo Straits, China & Japan
7th Feb.	KALYAN ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

xDoes not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
9th Jan.	VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvis.
11th "	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
13th "	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
14th "	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porsbunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvis.
18th "	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
25th "	xELLORA ..	Mombasa.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

ABSENCE OF SELLERS— BETTER SPOT DEMAND—FAVOURABLE LIVERPOOL CABLES—FUTURES 24 TO 17 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Jan. 6.

The New York futures market opened unchanged and improved 14 points during the first hour on favourable cables from Liverpool market. Prices fluctuated within a small range upto noon with the noticeable absence of sellers. In the later trading better spot demand induced further support and prices improved 24 points over previous close half an hour before the close. There was slight realising and the market closed with a fairly good undertone at a rise of 24 to 17 points. Spot prices ruled firm and gained 25 points, quotation being 19.85c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled rather steady and closed 14 points higher. Spot prices were raised by 14 points to 19.51c.

Recent cold weather which influenced considerable selling has greatly strengthened the technical situation. Spot demand is broadening with a fairly good undertone chiefly influenced by better business in Dry goods markets. The statistical situation is improving, showing fairly large takings by spinners. The fundamental situation is quiet healthy and while we believe chances are in favour of higher prices in the long run we advise to buy in easier markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 6th instant:—

July highest 19.37 (2-20 p.m.) lowest 19.13 (at the opening).

Messrs. Langley and Co.'s report states on the 6th Jan.-March highest was 19.41 plus .23 and lowest 19.19 plus .01

Messrs. Amrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as under:

"Market acts oversold. Looks higher."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales.	1927-28.	1926-27.
Receipts to date 6-1-28	6145000	8959000
„ Yesterday do.	21000	34000
Exports to date do.	3919000	5794000
Stock at Ports 6-1-28	2526000	2943000
„ Interior Towns do.	1299000	1529000
„ Liverpool 6-1-28	351000	1234000
Visible Supply 6-1-23	5976000	7222000
Quantity in Sight do.	10503000	13219000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 7.

March	19.21
May	19.31
July	19.13
October	18.60
December	18.64
Middling Spot	19.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 7.

March	19.20
May	19.14
Middling Spot	19.31

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 7.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	10,000

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 6.

	Bales
Receipts of Cotton at all U S Ports	115,000
Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Exports to France and the Continent	148,000
Exports to Japan	13,000
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	2,526,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,299,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 7.

Cottonseed Bombay—
£8-17-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Value.
Castorseed Bombay—
£18-2-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed Toria ton—
£19-17-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
27|4-1|2 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.
28|6 May-Aug Delivery Paid.

LIVERPOOL.

HEALTHY SPOT DEMAND CONTINUES—MANCHESTER REPORTS ENCOURAGING—TRADE FIXING CALLS—SPECULATORS HOLDING ALOOF—FUTURES 2 POINTS HIGHER TO 2 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 5 points on parity with previous day's New York quotations. Better demand for cloth and yarn in Manchester induced considerable buying of Spot Cotton and sales of 15,000 bales were recorded. While speculators are nothing aloof chiefly influenced by less fear of weevil damage to the next American cotton crop, local houses showed greater inclination to buy spot cotton. Trade fixed prices for cotton previously bought on "calls" rather freely. Prices of near months ruled very steady and closed 2 points higher, while next crop deliveries closed 2 points below yesterday's closing prices. Middling American declined 4 points to 10.92d. per lb.

Empire Cotton futures had a sympathetic effect and closed at a decline of 1 to 3 points. Egyptian futures ruled rather quiet and closed at a loss of 8 to 3 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 6th instant:—

"Good trade fixing call sales."

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 6th inst.—

"Market affected favourably by good spot demand."

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:

"Market under influence of strong spot situation. Immediate future depends on trade demand. Consider present levels likely to lead large planting and prospect of big crop therefore, think ten pence new crop fairly high."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co.'s report: Market is quiet but firm on absence of selling influence by better spot demand, and favourable Liverpool cables.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 6th instant (12-5 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:

"Spot trading principally local account not mills. Market dull, speculators holding aloof. Think market is overbought."

LIVERPOOL. COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

	Opening	Closing
January	10.43	10.45
February		10.42
March	10.41	10.42
April		10.36
May	10.36	10.35
June		10.28
July	10.26	10.24
August		10.12
September		9.98
October	9.88	9.87
November		9.81
December		9.81
January		9.79
Middling Spot		11.04

SALES.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

Scinde Fully Good	8.05
Scinde Fine	8.25
Bengal Good	7.85
Bengal Fully Good	8.05
Bengal Fine	8.25
Oomra Good	8.50
Oomra Fully Good	8.75
Oomra Fine	9.00
Broach Fully Good	9.45
Broach Fine	9.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.

January	17.05
February	17.15
March	17.30
April	17.30
May	17.46
June	17.46
July	17.51
August	17.51
September	17.51
October	17.53
November	17.53
December	17.53
January	17.53
Sakellaridis F G F Spot	17.70

BOMBAY

SHORT COVERING—QUIET BUT STEADY.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Following a rise of 22 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 382-8 for Broach A. M. delivery and declined to Rs. 380-8. Later on prices rallied on short covering and quotations at 4 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A. M. 382|8, 383, 380|8, 383.
Oomra D. J. 345, 346, 344, 346.
Oomra-March 346|8, 347|8, 345|8, 347|8.
Bengal D. J. 311|8, 311|8, 311, 311|8.
Bengal March 315, 315, 314|8, 315.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 1 point higher the forward market opened at Rs. 383 for Broach A. M. delivery and ruled quiet. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A. M. 383, 383, 381|8, 382.
Oomra D. J. 345|8, 345|8, 344, 344.
Omra March 346|8, 346|8, 345, 345.
Bengal D. J. 310|8, 310|8, 310, 310.
Bengal March 314, 314, 313|8, 313|8.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

January	235.60—0.60
April	242.60—0.10
July	246.20—0.30

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

100 Jetha Devji, Veraval, 317.
100 Langli & Co., C. P. No. 1, 370 1|2.
100 Vardhman Bros., Karanja, 357.
200 E. Spinner & Co., Hathras, 313.
100 E. Spinner & Co., Nandgaon, 315.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Murtizapur, 351.
100 Bombay & Co., Pulgaon, 366.
100 Bombay & Co., Darwha, 361.
100 K. Vishram & Co., Nagar, 338.
100 H. Rambhagat, Amraoti, 344.
Saturday Room Rate was closed.

EAST INDIAN COTTON

BREUL AND CO.'S REPORT

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday.	Since 1st Sept. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	3,261	1,18,961	
Central India	4,594	81,146	
Barsi and Nagar	4,296	1,02,808	
Hyderabad-Gaorani	482	37,124	
Berar	4,079	2,73,958	
Central Provinces	1,633	1,05,222	
Total Oomras.	18,347	7,19,219	
Dholera	2,034	36,562	
N.-W. Provinces	....	58,211	
Rajputana	265	13,590	
Sind-Punjab	1,960	62,730	
Broach	30	2,597	
Coompta & Dharwar	....	3,126	
Westerns-Northerns	50	3,188	
Cocoanada	....	....	
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	....	7,025	
Persian	....	2,962	
American	....	19,653	
Egyptian & African	....	8,642	
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	64	
Total	22,686	9,37,569	

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	3,863	1,57,811
Japan & China	12,900	2,01,567
Coast Ports	....	8,911
Up-country by Rail	....	31,749
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China & Japan	....	69,068
Total	16,763	4,69,106

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 7.

Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-2-6 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
£17-2-6 Feb-March Shipment Sellers.
Linseed La Plata c i f ton—
Linseed Bombay ton—
£18-0-0 Jan-Feb Shipment Quoted.

COFFEE.

New York, Jan. 7.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)
Spot 14-7|8

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 7.

Silver.—Market is idle.

Spot	26-9|16
Forward	26-3|8

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

B C RATE:—
T T 1|6 1|32
D D 1|6 1|16.
LONDON:—
Bank's selling T T 1|6 1|32 Jan.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 1|16.
Bank's selling T T 1|6 February.
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 March
Bank's buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 11|32 Jan.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|16 15th Feb.
NEW YORK:—
Bank's selling T T 273.
Bank's buying T T 271.
Bank's buying D D 270.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 266.
PARIS:—
Bank's selling D D 922.
Bank's buying D D 947
Bank's buying 3 Mos 960.
JAPAN:—
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 Days 124 1|2.
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D 141-1|4.
SHANGHAI:—
Bank's selling D D 177-1|2.
SINGAPORE:—
Bank's selling D D 156-1|4.
JAVA:—
Bank's selling D D 90 1|2.
CROSS RATES:—
New York|London 4.87 5|8 6th inst.
Shanghai|London 2|7 3|4 7th inst.
London|Japan 1|11 1|16 6th inst.
London|Paris 124.00 6th inst.
London|Belgium 34.94 6th inst.
London|Switzerland 25.29 6th inst.
London|Italy 922.50 6th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange.—Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

3 months 4-5/16 per cent.
6 months 4.3/8 per cent.
Bank of England 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 per cent.
1 month 5 1|2 per cent
3 months 5 1|2 per cent.
6 months 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Tone of Market.—Steady.

BULLION MARKET.

The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.—

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Ready	21	5	3
Port	21	5	0
Mah.	21	5	6
Fagan	21	6	0
Narandas Motilal Native Gold Bars, touch 96-97-98-99	21	5	3
National City	21	8	0

SILVER.

Ready	59	15	0
London—Ready	26	10	0
London—Forward	26	7	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay up to noon the 6th instant:—

Wheat	10,645 Cwts.
Linseed	254 „
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	205 „
Gingellyseeds	3,256 „
Groundnuts	39,102 „
Castorseed	1,886 „
Rice	53,165 „
Myrabollams	11,069 „
Cottonseed	28,809 „
Mowraseed	793 „
Gram	632 „
Jowar	2,043 „
Bajree	880 „
Coal	2,259 Tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 51|7; Highest Rs. 51|8; Closing Rs. 50|14.

Cottonseeds Delivery January, Opening Rs. 4|11|6; Closing Rs. 4|11|6.

Cottonseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 4|14|3; Closing Rs. 4|12|6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February, Opening Rs. 58|9; Lowest Rs. 57|12; Closing Rs. 57|14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 60|10; Lowest Rs. 59|12; Closing 59|15

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 7.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. .. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lbs. spot 1|7-7|8 Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Jan. 6.

	Bales
Total Cotton Actual Export	1,000
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	58,000
Total Cotton Imports	47,000
Total Cotton Stocks	931,000
Actual Week's Sales	60,750

STOCKS AND SHARES

FURTHER RISE IN TATA IRONS

PROFITTAKING IN MILL SHARES

Bombay, Jan. 7.

MILL SHARES.

Cotton mill shares opened unchanged and ruled steady on short covering and increased bull support. Later on prices ruled quiet on profit taking by weak holders.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Further short covering resulted in a sharp rise in Tata Iron and Steel Defd. asd Ordy. shares which were pushed up to another new high levels. At the advance long liquidation established a mild relapse in values. Bombay Burmah shares ruled firm on active buying. There was sympathetic steady effect on other shares.

SECURITIES.

Government papers ruled steady with further improvement in prices, which induced profit taking.

BANKS

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 87|8.
Baroda (1,000) 14 p. c. 93
Central Co-operative Pd. (50) 2 p.c. 66
Central (5) p.c. 28.
Eastern (£10.5) 8 p.c. 84|8.
Imperial (100) 1465.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 10 p.c. 363-12.
Union (5) Rs. 3|15.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 21-8.
Central India Mining (10) 24|12.
India Cement 550 (O) 261|4.
Katni Cement (40) (O) 246|4.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 755.
Punjab Cement (O) 12.
Punjab Cement (D) 13|8.
Shivrajpur (10) 47.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej 500 16 p.c. 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 102|8 x.d.
Lhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujarat (100) 3 p.c. 94.
Hoshirapur Doab (100) 4 p.c. 100
Larkana (100) 4 p. c. 89.
Mandla Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 78|8.
Mymansingh (100) 5 p.c. 98|8.
Pashora Jamnur (100) 5 p.c. 83|8.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 100.
Sialkot-Narrowal (100) 5 1|2 p.c. 106. xd.
Sind Light (100) 112 p.c. 140|10.
Tapti V lley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 715.
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 87.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 98.
Surat Electric (O) 700 6 p.c. 95.
Andhra Valley (O) (100) p.c. 4 p.c. 795 x.d.
Andhra Valley (P) (1000) 7 p.c. 1020.
Bombay Tramways (O) 2162 p.c. 154|6. **xd.**
Bombay Tramway (P) 2162 p.c. 69|8
Surat Electric P 162 (50) 6-1-2 p.c. 95
ata Hydro Elec. (O) 1,685.
Tata Power (P) (1000) 900.
Tata Power (O) 100, 572|8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 197.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Port (475) Rs. 175.
Harvey and Shahapathy (500) Ds. 1140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. 25, 937|8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 50 140
New Berar (500) Rs. 78, 910.
New Muffusil (450) Rs. 612|8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 560.
Volkart C. P. (550) 25 500.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10 410.
Apollo (50) 7.
Berar Mills (200) 20 140
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (200) 25, 32. 7-8
Bombay Dyeing (200) 25, 953-12.
Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12|8 531|2.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8 495.
Century (100) 472|8.
Crescent (100) 196-4.
Colaba Mills 143-12.
Dawn (150) 80 715.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 P. Paid) 0|15|0.
Edward Sassoon (100) 112-8.
Fazulbhoy 908|12.
Framji Petit (1.000) 500.
Globe (100) 52|8.
Elphinstone (100) nil 16.
Gokak Mills 133 12
Indore Malwa (100) 381-4.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 1 262|8.

SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 7.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-10.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 94|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1960|70 Rs. 88.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 102|6
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-0-6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax free) due 1928 Rs. 105/5.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 103/9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84|4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84|8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/12
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102.
FORWARD RATES.—17th Jany. Sett. 3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-10-6, 1945-55 Rs. 106-6-6.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 62/9
Kohinoor (300) nil 297|8.
Luxmi Cotton (100) 7000.
Madh vji Dharamsey (100) 117|8.
Manekji Petit (100) 1699
Madras United (250) Rs. 510
Mysore (60) 20 p.c. 145.
Meyer Sassoon (160) 86|4.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,150.
New Great Mills 317|8.
Pabaney Mills 200, 291-4.
Pearl Mills 200, 607|8.
173 Simplex 73, 196|4.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 532|8.
Simplex (100) 196|4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 10.
Sassoon Silk (50) 3 1|2 93|4.
Sholapur (1,000) 200, 7,950.
Sir Broach Mills (100) 19.
Swan Mills (11), 16, 155.
Tat Old Mills (100) 38.
Vishnu Cotton (O) Rs. 320
Vishnu Cotton P. (599) 7 p.c. 690.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown nil, 376|4.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6
B. Burma T. Corporation 1251 P. 892|8.
Bombay Steam (O) 250. 365.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 230. xd. 235
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 4 p.c. 47.
British Burma Petroleum 5.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24
Burma Corporation (10) 9|8.
Empire of India Life (5 0|10 1900.
Jost Engineering (50) p.c. 168
Kemp (200) 15, 190
McKenzie (10) 25, 550.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) 20|4.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life 217. 200|10 (Pd.) P. G. 2,150.
Port Canning (100) Rs. 670.
Scindia Steam 18|10.
Tata Iron nil (100) 92-4
Tata Constructions (30) 60.
Tata Iron (C) 83.
Tata Iron Def. 300.

WEEKLY COTTON PRICES.

	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6
N. Y. July Highest	19.64	19.33	19.59	19.37
N. Y. July Lowest	19.05	18.83	19.05	19.13
N. Y. July Close	19.06	19.31	19.13	19.34
N. Y. Dec. Close	18.40	18.68	18.46	18.63
Bom. Broach A.|M. Highest	389	381	383	380
Bom. Broach A.|M. Lowest	387	378|4	381|8	377
Bom. Broach A.|M. Close	387	379	331|8	380|12
Liverpool May Close	10.45	10.21	10.34	10.54

N. Y. July Highest during the week	19.64
N. Y. July Lowest during the week	19.05
N. Y. July weekly average	19.21
Bombay Broach A.|M. Highest during the week	Rs. 389
Bombay Broach A.|M. Lowest during the week	„ 377
Bombay Broach A.|M. weekly average	„ 382|1

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7.

Lyne Maru, Ohio, Kobe.
Karoa, Bamehr, Durban.
Varsova, Hull, Busreh.
Barpeta, Strachen, Busreh.
Nippon, Quaranttita, Trieste.
Vita, Danne, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 7.

Bahadur, Gibson, Calcutta.
Jehangir, Constantine, Jeddah.
Rathlin Head, Niblode, Hamburg.
Unyo Maru, Losaka, Batoum.
Alipore, Smith, Karachi.
Garada, Prince, Calcutta.
C|Shanghai, Naylor, Calcutta.
Neetton Elm, Mitchell, Rangoon.
Greleden, Jones, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Jan. 7.

Steamer Hatrana for London.
Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Queen's Wood for Hamburg.
Steamer Domala for London.

S.S. "Tyne Maru":—The N. Y. K. steamer "Tyne Maru" arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Varsova":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Varsova", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Barpeta":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s teamer "Barpeta", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general argo and passengers

S.S. "Nippon":—The Lloyd T. Coy.'s steamer "Nippon", arrived in darbour on Saturday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Vita":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s Karachi mail steamer "Vita", arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Bahadur".—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Bahadur", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Jehangir":—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer "Jehangir", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. "Rathlin Head".—The Grahm T. Coy.'s steamer "Rathlin Head", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. "Unyo Maru".—The M. B. Kaisha steamer "Unyo Maru", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Batoum, with ballast.

S.S. "Alipore":—The P. & O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Alipore", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with ballast.

S.S. "Garada":—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer "Garada", sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 7.

S. S. "City of Chester from New York Agents, F. F. Campbell & Co:—

122 c|s flit; 40 c|s, 8 cts., 48 bds. auto parts; 124 c|s fancy soaps; 10 1|2 d|s, 102 c|s, 309 d|s lubricating oil; 10 c|s toilet preparators; 187 bgs., 37 b|s sugar; 52 b|s, 78 c|s c. p. goods; 104 b|s, 75 c|s cotton remsants; 54 c|s vaseline; 55 c|s force food; 79 c|s, 23 pkg., clocks; 45 c|s bromo paper; 28 c|s varnish, 42 c|s, 4 bds. beans; 51 c|s, 14 bds., vet chup; 50 c|s, 4 bds., olives, 15 d|s, 100 c|s, 10 bds. lubricating; grease; 26 bds. spraigs; 58 c|s harmless drugs; 18 bds. antiphlogistine; 30 coils, 675 loose, 80 b|s rubber tyres; 75 c|s quakeroats; 28 b|s auto casings; 36 c|s cotton goods; 26 c|s tiles; 24 c|s type writers; 56 c|s caved asparagus; 100 c|s caved grape nuts; 61 c|s caved fruit salad; 75 c|s caved sarams; 22 c|s caved honey glass; 66 c|s caved peas; 40 c|s caved peaches; 15 c|s caved grease; 50 c|s pharmacerities; 42 c|s copal vanish; 13 c|s photo film, 50 c|s flash steel seals; 1,528; d|s asphalfain; 20 c|s speel seals; 1,528 d|s asphal fain; 20 c|s corn flaks; 30 c|s baking powders; 49 pkgs. sulpher biters; 30 c|s turpestine substhute; 100 b|s old news papers; 46 d|s transil oil; 53 cts. truck wheels; 47 cts motor car wheels; 64 b|s old clothing; 200 b|s over issued news papers; 50 c|s grounds oat meal; 828 brass silver.

S.S. "Jehangir" from Jeddah, Agents, T. Morrison & Co.:—

23 c|s, 1 bd. specie.

From Aden:—105 bds. dry fish; 4 b|s cotton.

WEEKLY GUNNY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co.)
Calcutta, Jan. 5.

HEAVY GOODS.—Except for a line of Packs for April|July there is little to report, and there has been very little change in rates since our last report was published. On reopening after the holidays the market has continued quiet but steady.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 41, for April at Rs. 39, for April|October at Rs. 38|4 to Rs. 38|8; D. W. Salt Bags (1 3|4 lbs.) for February at Rs. 41-8; D. W. Flour Bags for Ready at Rs. 56-8; B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47, for January|April at Rs. 47; Twills Sugar Bags (6 plus 8) 2 1|2 lbs. for January at Rs. 55, for January, March at Rs. 54 to Rs. 55, for April|June at Rs. 54|8; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53 to Rs. 52|8, for January and January|March at Rs. 53.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47 for January|April at Rs. 47; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53 to Rs. 52|8; for January|March at Rs. 53;.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for January at Rs. 45|12; Woolpacks for April at Rs. 2-5-6, for April-July at Rs. 2|5.

For Burmah and the Straits.—Heavy Cees for January|March at Rs. 48|10, for April|June at Rs. 47; for April|September at Rs. 46|8. A. Twills for Ready at Rs. 55; for December and January at Rs. 55|8; for October|December at Rs. 53.

For the Up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for Ready at Rs. 47; for January|April at Rs. 47; for July|September at Rs. 46; Liverpool Twills for Ready at Rs. 53 to Rs. 52|8; for January and January|March at Rs. 53, for April|December at Rs. 53.

Hessians.—The market has ruled very steady in spite of the interruptions caused by the holidays, and the consequent lack of oversea enquiry. Rates for ready goods have been well maintained, and though some interest has been shown by shippers for April|June and July|September, not much business is reported. At the close the market firmed up and prices show a small advance due to speculative operations by the bazar.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, Jan. 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-7|8 per cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-3|8 percent.

Bank Bills, 3 Months 4-5|16 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 Months 4-5|16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trad eBills 6 Months 51|4 per cent.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 7.

Demand Bills 486.75

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb., Pacels.—
January Shipment Sellers 48|9.
Barletta Russo, per 64 lb., Parcels.—
Afloat Sellers 48|9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Afloat paid 51|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25., c. & f. Calcutta.—
Jan|March per cwt. 14|6.
July|Sept. per cwt. 14|10-1.2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
Jan|March per cwt. 14|7-3|4.
C. & Karachi.—
Jan|March per cwt. 14|8 1|2.

WEEKLY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

	Jan. 3	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	Jan. 6	Jan. 7.
B. Dyeing ..	950	937|8	.. 945	955	953|12
C. India ..	530	525	.. 525	530	531|4
Century ..	470	460	.. 462|8	475	472|8
Crescent ..	195	195	.. 192|8	206	196|4
Fazalbhoy ..	910	895	.. 896|8	910	908|12
I. Malwa ..	375	375	.. 375	380	381|4
N. Great ..	316|4	310	.. 312|8	317|8	317|8
Pearl ..	597|8	597|8	.. 590	605	607|8
Simplex ..	197|8	187|8	.. 190	195	196|4
Alcock ..	370	360	.. 363|12	377|4	376|4
B. Steam ..	252|8	251	.. 252|8	255	265
Tram Ord. ..	153|12	152|8	.. 152	152|8	154|6
Bundi ..	39	39	.. 39|8	21|8 x.Rt.	21|8
B. Burmah Trad. ..	847|8	845	.. 880	890	892|8
I. Cement ..	256	240	.. 250	255	261|4
Central I. Mir. ..	25	25|8	.. 25	27	24|12
Katni Cement Ord. ..	242|8	237|8	.. 240	240	246|4
Tata Hydros Ord. ..	1072|8	1072|8	.. 1075	1160	1085
Tata Iron Ord. ..	77	75	.. 79	82	83
Tata Iron Def. ..	275	267|8	.. 280	295	300
Tata Iron 2nd Pref. ..	93|12	93	.. 93|12	93	92|4
Tata Power Ord. ..	582|8	578|12	.. 575	550	572|8

"MOTHER INDIA"

"FOR WEST TO FORGET AND INDIA TO READ".

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Mr. Edward Brunner of the Institute of Social and Religious Research, Columbia University, who has been deputed by the International Missionary Council to tour the East and report on rural conditions to the Council at its next meeting in Jerusalem next spring, arrived here to-day. Interviewed, he said that Miss Mayo's "Mother India" was published only three days before he left America and therefore he did not know what impression it had created. "It was published by one of our leading publishers, and several thousands of copies of the book have been sold." He agreed with Mahatma Gandhi that it was a book for the West to forget and for India to read. He added that Indian students at Columbia University had created a tremendous impression on those with whom they had come into contact.—A. P.

A REMINDER FOR MISS MAYO

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Miss Katherine Mayo has created a sensation throughout the world, especially in America and England, by her book on the so-called moral depravity of Indians and their crimes against womanhood. It is now common knowledge from where she has obtained material for her book and how it was managed. In her mercenary enthusiasm she has entirely neglected her own countrymen and given mephistophelian lies about the social conditions in a country several thousand miles away. She coolly ignores incidents in American society that are unworthy of public knowledge. It was only a year ago that a big sensation was caused in America and elsewher by an incident at a Birthday party. The following quotation from an Anglo-Indian daily of Bombay will throw a flood of light on the so-called high standard of morality that Miss Mayo's countrymen boast to possess:—

"Mr. Earl Caroll, the theatrical producer who staged the Countess of Cathcart's play "Ashes," has been found guilty of perjury for stating that no liquor was consumed at the most sensational Birthday Party which he gave at his theatre and which was attended by the Countess of Cathcart.

The charge arose from the report that a chorus girl bathed naked in a bath-tub full of champagne from which some of the guests drank. . . The New York model, Joyce Hawley is mentioned as the girl who bathed in the tub of wine at the Party."

Comments are needless.—Yours, etc.,
"P. C."

A DISCLAIMER

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—A lot of misunderstanding is caused by mistaking me to be the same person as Mr. D. G. Kale of Asode, East Khandesh, who is recently figuring in the columns of the "Times of India" as a champion of Katherine Mayo and in other vernacular papers. The gentleman is also engaged in a number of varied activities, especially in C. P. and Khandesh, which are also fathered on me by some people. I have, therefore, to declare that I have nothing to do with those activities nor do know the gentleman concerned.—Yours, etc.,

DATTA GANESH KALE,
High Court Pleader.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7th January 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.951 inches (.049 below normal)

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.870 inches (.030 below normal.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .003.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 72.6 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 67.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees (1.4 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.8 degrees (2.1 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 74 degrees.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 55 degrees.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 146 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 5 miles per hour.

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity of its origin about 2,700 miles was reached by the sismograph in the Colaba Observatory at 1.10 a.m. this morning.

THE MALI CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your issue of the 5th instant under the heading "Simon Slant" and "attempt to divide community fails", a report of the Mali Conference is given in which I have been grossly misrepresented. I therefore trust you will be kind enough to publish the following account in your next issue to counteract the misrepresentation.

This Political Conference was confined exclusively to the Mali community and I and other non-Malis were invited there as guests. This was not a Conference of non-Brahmin communities and, therefore, I had no intention of taking any part in the proceedings. None of us (non-Malis) was asked to address the meeting when the most important resolutions were moved and passed. But at the request of the President and many of my Mali friends I was induced to speak on the resolution to condemn the Small Holdings Bill introduced by the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta in the last Council.

It is not true that on the pretence of supporting the resolution I got up and declared that the Conference had made a blunder and so on. I never uttered these words, but contended myself with explaining to them as to what had actually happened in the Council when all the members of the Non-Brahmin Party opposed. The first reading of the Bill, and all the Brahmin members and Swarajist members voted for it. I warned the audience to distrust the people who only pose as patriots, but do not care for the masses and asked them to stand on their own legs by spreading education amongst their own community. I then pointed out that when they had passed the resolution to adopt the creed of the Indian National Congress there was no need for a separate communal conference. I did not try to convert the Mali Conference to my creed, but gave a cordial invitation to the leaders of the Conference to attend the Non-Brahmin Political Conference at Nasik in large numbers to convert the leading non-Brahmins to their point of view.

The explanation "Shame", "Shame" was not at all used during my speech, but when the President requested me to conclude my speech many of the Mali leaders openly asked me to go on and when I concluded I did so amidst loud cheers and applause.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. ASAVALE.

Bombay, Jan. 6.

NO CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION

RESOLUTIONS TO BE MOVED IN ASSEMBLY

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 6.

Pandit Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, M.L.A., Jubbulpore, has given notice of the following three resolutions which he wishes to move in the forthcoming winter session of the Legislative Assembly:

LACK OF CONFIDENCE IN COMMISSION.

(1) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to convey to His Majesty's Government their entire lack of confidence in the Parliamentary Commission appointed under Section 84A of the Government of India Act and their adherence to the demand expressed in the resolution passed by the last Legislative Assembly, and they resolve not to elect the Select Committee of the House to assist the Commission.

This Assembly is further of opinion that the time and manner of appointment of the Commission demonstrate unmistakably that it is intended to take an unfair advantage of the communal and party differences in India.

(2) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that he be pleased to take note of the general belief that His Excellency's Government is one of the agencies that are helping to create class hatred in India and that so long as this paramount agency is allowed to have its way in communal matters His Excellency's sincere solicitude for communal harmony cannot bear lasting fruits in this country.

OFFICIAL VOTES.

(3) This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that as the present practice of voting of official members of the transferred subjects is against the spirit of reforms, His Excellency's Government should accept the convention that in all matters coming up before the provincial councils concerning the transferred departments including votes of non-confidence in ministers, official members should abstain from voting.—Free Press.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 7.

T. T. Berlin on London ..	20.47-1|2
T. T Amsterdom on London ..	12.09
T. T. Brussels on London ..	34.95
T. T. Madrid on London ..	28.22
T. T. Milan on London ..	92.17
T. T. Berne on London ..	25.29
T. T. Paris on London ..	124.62
T. T. London on Prague ..	164.56

INDORE NOTES

EX-MAHARAJA LANDS IN COLOMBO

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, C. I., Jan. 4.

From wires received here by the Diwan and the A. G. G. from the Household Officer, Mr. K. B. Purandare, I hear that the ex-Maharaja Sir Tukojirao Holker arrived safely at Colombo on the 31st ultimo. His Highness is accompanied by Sirdar Bolia Saheb, and his A.-D.-C., Wafadar-i-dowalut Mr. R. B. Jadhav. His Highness is keeping good health, and will shortly be proceeding to his son's territories, in Central India. Dr. Gosavi belonging to H. H.'s personal staff, left for Ceylon at his own expense, His Highness's Private Secretary, Mr. Abdur Rashid, and Captain Borade, his A.-D.-C., arrived in Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Millar, and are awaiting the arrival of the ex-Maharaja. These two ladies are Americans, and H. H.'s friends.

The Youveraj Maharaj Vikramsingh of Dewas left yesterday for the Deccan. It is said that the Prince will for a certain time stay with his father-in-law, the Chief of Jat, and then go to his mother Shri Akkasaheb Maharaj, at Kolhapur, who is the eldest sister of the present Chatrapati Rajaram Maharaja Kolhapur. Various speculations are rife about the precipitated, departure of the heir-apparent of Dewas. Two officers of Kolhapur, the Assistant Diwan and Home Minister, Mr. Acharekaer were at Indore in connection with this matter. The Chief of Jat had also to interview the Political Agent in connection with his son-in-law's troubles.

A very sensational inter-marriage is shortly going to be celebrated at Indore. The bride is a European lady who has arrived from Europe. The bridegroom is a Hindu personage holding a very high position in life and who has already two living wives. The European lady is going to be converted to Hinduism by means of the Shuddhi ceremony at Gwalior. This forthcoming wedding is the general talk of the Indore citizens.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE.

"Wreckage", an adaptation from the novel "Salvage", by Izola Forrester, is a Banner Production under the guidance of Ben Verschleiser, which opened an engagement at the U. P. H. on Saturday night. May Allison plays the leading feminine role with Holmes Herbert opposite. In support of the ppprincipals are John Miljan, Rosemary Theby and Morrison.

The picture tells a thrilling story of South Sea intrigue, involving two beautiful girls, a crooked nobleman and an old man suspected of gem smuggling. While it is full of action and mystery, probably the most striking feature of the film is the shipwreck scene in a Pacific storm.

WELLINGTON CINEMA.

Given a smashing, colourful action tale of romance and adventure and told to produce it on a sweeping spectacular scale, Allan Dwan has made of Francis Brett Young's dynamic novel "Sea Horses", a thrill crowded melodrama of striking beauty and picturesqueness. The plot deals in vigorous and refreshing manner with the stirring experiences of a lovely, cultured English girl on board an ocean freighter and in an isolated port on the East African coast. This combination of land and sea background adds immeasurably to the charm and fascination of this splendid Paramount photoplay. The rough coarse lives of those who go down to the sea in ships is portrayed here with amazing fidelity. The fundamental appeal of the story which springs from its tense drama, gripping suspense and compelling love theme is further heightened by the very spirited acting of the lovely Florence Vidor and the handsome Jack Holt. The film sets a rapid space right from the start and the climax of a raging tornado is most startling.

GLOBE CINEMA.

"For Heaven's Sake!", this is the title of Harold Lloyd's hilarious comedy in 6 reels, when it was first exhibited in Bombay it had a successful audience and has much expectation, it comes again during the current week at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, by the popular request. The picture to be sure, was primarily designed to make folks smile, grin, giggle, guffaw, chuckle and laugh out loud. In this it succeeds admirably, for no one can watch the bespectacled comedian trying to uplift a bunch of hard-boiled gangsters in the slums of the city, without wanting to shout and roar with glee. There isn't a dull moment in the entire production. It bubbles pep and action, it generates thrill and throbs. The plot of the picture has to do with Harold's metamorphose from a care-free and indolent millionaire clubman, bored with his life of idleness and luxury, to a he-man salvation fighting crusader, who becomes the spirit in a slums mission. In short "For Heaven's Sake!" with Harold Lloyd solid, substantial fun served from the Lloydian griddle. Prologue includes two reels Larry Semon "Well I'll Do."

INDIA'S UNITED FRONT

ATTEMPT TO BREAK IT.

A SINISTER MOVE.

The London correspondent of "Forward" wires:—

Mr. MacDonald's message to India which has been applauded in the Tory Press and followed by many editorials including one in the "Daily Herald" to-day appears to be the last attempt of the India Office from this side to use Mr. MacDonald's personal influence on certain Indian Liberals to persuade them to co-operate with the Simon Commission.

The "Daily Telegraph" commenting on Mr. MacDonald's despondency in dissuading the Indians from boycotting the Simon Commission says:—"In saying this Mr. MacDonald takes perhaps too despondent a view and takes too modestly the extent of his influence among those in India with whom he has been in sympathy for a generation past. There is no lack of signs that many of those to whom he appeals are disposed to reconsider the judgment formed upon scanty consideration and many, of course, have, from the beginning, dissociated themselves from what he describes as the negative and destructive attitude towards the Commission.

In this connection comments are insinuated in the political circles that the machinery which Mr. MacDonald and Co. will be using to break the united front of the Indian Nationalists will be through Dr. Besant, via Major Graham Pole and Mr. Polak, who have gone to India at this psychological moment as special emissaries of the Labour leaders. The "Daily Herald's" editorial to-day is most apologetic and bears the impression of having been written by one who is defending a lost cause, forlorn hope and unconvincing case.

"CHRONICLE" CONGRESS NUMBER.

"Chitramaya Jagat" of Poona writes:

The Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" deserves to be congratulated on the excellent production of the Special Congress Number. The Number contains photos of prominent political leaders, besides pictures of different places of interest in India. The picture on the frontiespiece of Lord Buddha "Shine Again" is much impressive. Besides, the Number contains fine pictures by well-known Indian artists. Most of the articles in it are written by writers of note and they make interesting and instructive reading. Articles on political questions are written by students of all shades of political thought. On the whole the Number contains articles on a variety of subjects such as social, economica, architectural, etc., and makes a delightful reading.

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If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove Impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2
(V. P. Charges Extra.)

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TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawespelly, Bart. B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph. D. B.M.S. Principal, Electric Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

THE
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1917-1927
(pp. 147 + vii)
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BOMBAY CITY & SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-20 p.m.

Dr. H. Luder's lecture on "Aryan civilization in Central Asia", University Library Hall, 6 p.m.

All-India Postmen's Conference, at 4-30 p.m. at the Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Orvieto" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 10th instast.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

The 37th Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will be open at the Town Hall from 8-30 a.m. to 8 p.m. Admission by tickets available at the door.

G. I. P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Union will be held on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 5-30 p.m. in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi at Matunga to consider various resolutions.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

A wall calendar for 1928 from Mr. M. L. N. Gupta, General Merchant, Masulipatam.

A wall calendar for 1928 with photos of past and present prominest leaders, from Messrs. S. N. Rajan & Co., Sliyali, Price As. 12.

UNIVERSITY LECTURES.

Dr. H. Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit Philology at the University of Berlin, will deliver the fourth Lecture of his course of Lectures on "Aryan Civilization in Central Asia" in the Lecture Hall on the ground floor of the University Library and Rajabai Tower Building to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. The Lecture is open to the public.

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE SOCIAL GATHERING.

The annual social gathering of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Students' Union, will be held in the Institute premises, Matunga, on Friday, 13th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.). Mr. R. D. Bell, I.C.S., will preside and Mrs. Bell will distribute the prizes.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

Dr. Luders, Senior Professor of Sanskrit in the Berlin University will deliver a public lecture before the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadvala Buildings, Ravelin Street, 172, Hornby Road, Fort), on Thursday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), on "Iranian Civilization in Central Asia".

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Sabha will be held in the Congress House on Tuesday, the 10th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), when Miss Mayo's "Mother India" will be explained in Gujrati. Miss Goshiben Captain will give a tea party to the members. Members of the Sabha are cordially invited.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.

An extraordinary meeting of the above Union will be held to-day (Monday), at Damodar Thakersey Hall, Parel, Bombay, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to give a hearty send-off and address to Mr. Bhukandas, Hon. Treasurer of the Union, who is transferred to Baroda State Railways as Boiler Foreman. All the members are requested to be present.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL WORKMEN'S UNION.

A public meeting of the Municipal Workers in the City of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Tuesday), the 10th instant, at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the open Maidan near the Improvement Trust Chawls, Foras Road, under the Presidency of Mr. S. H. Jhabwala. Messrs. Horniman, K. F. Nariman, J. M. Mehta, L. R. Tairsee and other Municipal Councillors are requested to attend. Important Labour leaders will address the meeting.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I., will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—

1 March, The Great Little Army, Alford; 2 Selection, The Music Box Revue, Berlin; 3 Gipsy Serenade, El Saludo, Anelige; 4 Selection of Wilford Sanderson's Songs, arr. Ord Hume; 5 Valse, The Eternal, Lee Fay; 6 Idyle, Blumengefluster, Von Blow; 7 Selection, Songs of the Fair, Easthope Martin; 8 Caprice, Les Chanteurs Hongroise, Michiels; 9 Patrol, The Wee Macgreegor, Amers.

"AT HOME" TO MR. WALCHAND HIRACHAND.

On Saturday, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m. an at home was given to Mr. Walchand Hirachand, C.I.E., J.P., by the Staff of the Tata Construction Co., Ltd., and its Subsidiaries at their Office in honour of the title, C.I.E., conferred upon him on the New Year's Day by the Government. On this occasion an address also was given to him by them in a Silver Casket printed on Khadi.

In his reply to the address Mr. Walchand made a brief referesce to the early history of the Company and its subsequent development which, he believed was mainly due to the co-operation of his collegues and he expressed his legitimate ambition to bring the organisation to a status equal to the best organisations of the Western Countries.

HINDU-MUSLIM PROBLEM AT TALEGAON.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Hindu Sabha Mr. Vishwasrao Dawarc, the Satyagrahi leader of Talegaon, will speak on "The Hindu-Muslim Problem at Telegaon and the Duty of Maharastra" in the Brahman Sabha Hall in Girgaon to-day (Monday), at 9 p.m. Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar, Editor of "Sandesh," will occupy the chair and Dr. Sawarkar, Mr. Joshi, Editor of "Swadharma" and others will speak.

THANA DIST. SCHOOL BOARD.

The last meetings of the present School Board were held on 16th and 22nd December, 1927, when several important questions were disposed of, as the new School Board was to come into existence early in the beginning of the year 1928 owing to the triennial election of the District Local Board. The School Board regretted the omission of the name of Khan Bahadur Divecha—the present Present of the District Local Board and member of the School Board—from the list of the members nominated by Government on the next new District Local Board. The Budget of the School Board for the next year 1928-29 was passed. The new scale of pay for primary teachers of the District is proposed for further sanction. It is decided to open before March 1928 92 new primary schools in the District to meet the urgent want of the public. The School Board in the end thanked the Chairman, and was pleased to record its thanks unanimously for the speedy work and great insight shown by the Administrative Officer—Mr. V. L. Gatne.

"GREEN ARCHER", PATHE'S NEW MYSTERY.

Pathe's newest chapter play, "The Green Archer," featuring that popular team of serial stars, Allene Ray and Walter Miller, has been booked for the Imperial Cinema, where the first 3 episode will be shown from Saturday, 7th instant. It is an adaptation of Edgar Wallace's great mystery novel of the same title, and centers around the strang character of Abel Bellamy, a self-made man who crowns his career by building an exact replica of an ancient English castle, and entrenching himself behind its great gray walls, safe, he thinks, from the various people storming his double barred gates seeking vengeance.

But there is one who passes like magic through the barricade to whom locks and bolts and barriers are as though they didn't exist. And that is the Green Archer. Some think him a ghost! Others with less imagination think him of flesh and blood. Old Bellamy laughs at the Green Archer—while his wickes old heart trembles! A flash of green in the night light, a ghoulish white thing that answers for a face, an arrow drawn from a long bow-carrying a message of warning to some carrying instant death to the Green Archer's enemies.

Who is the Green Archer? Is it man or woman in the Flesh or a ghost from the spirit world? Who are its enemies, and Why? What does it seek? It is beautiful Valerie Howett, who is known to be an expert with the bow and whose arroms are green-tipped? Certainly, for some mysterious reason, she is interested in the activities of Bellamy. It is Jim Featherstone, who has amazing ways of knowing secret and turning up in unexpected places? Is it Valerie's father, also expert with the bow? You'll ask other questions and be suspicious of other characters when you see "The Green Archer," said to be the most magnificent and stupendous production ever given a serial, as well as being a Story of mystery, intrigue, adventure and romance.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Comorin" with the Mails from Bombay of the 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 9-59 a.m. on the 6th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. & O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The Clan Line s.s. "Harnonides" arrived at London in the evening of January 5.

A NEW VACCINE

We published the other day an article by a medical correspondent dealing with the work of the 7th Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine held last month in Calcutta. In that article attention was drawn to a new vaccine called "Bilivaccine" in the form of tablets administered by the mouth in accordance with the discovery of Dr. A. Besredke, Professor at the Pasteur Institute in Paris and one of the foremost bacteriologists of the present day.

According to the statistical figures given before the Congress from experiments carried out by the Government of Madras on behalf of the League of Nations, it has been shown that this new method of vaccination by the Bilivaccine tablets is fully effective, at the same time being much simple, painless both in itself and its after effects and, therefore, very popular as it permits self-vaccination at a cost of a few annas by anyone independently of age or state of health and without the intervention of a doctor.

The theory on which Professor Besredke based his discovery was that infection of cholera, enteric fever and dysentery came direct from the intestines where the germs of these three diseases find access through the mouth by contaminated food or water or by other means. Having then established the affinity that exists between the intestine and these germs, Prof. Besredke has reasoned that it would have been much safer and simpler to confer immunity by vaccinating direct the intestine which is the starting point of these diseases than attempting to reach it by means of inoculations in view of the fact that the vaccine injected under the skin has to reach the intestinal surface in order to confer immunity.

With this end in view he set to work and after a long series of admirably conducted experiments he succeeded in finding the optima dose sufficient to confer immunity to a person for one year. This dose consists of three small tablets of vaccine to be taken by the mouth on an empty stomach for three successive mornings.

Each tablet contains several billions of cholera germs (or those of typhoid or dysentery as the case may be) and its absorption is preceded a quarter of an hour ahead by the absorption of a small vegetable bile pill which serves to sensitise the intestinal surface by the abundant biliary secretion which it provokes so that when the tablet of vaccine is swallowed, the germs in it are instantly absorbed by the intestinal cells so sensitised by the bile pill.

One can see from this that the theory is simple, that it eliminates all the well-known disadvantages of the inoculation and that since the organ on which the disease depends receives the virus directly the immunity is acquired almost instantly.

That the method is efficacious has for long been shown in France, Russia and other countries where Bilivaccine is in large use by the Public Health authorities and the just published results of the experiments issued out by the Government of Madras confirm beyond any possible doubt the prophylactic value of this preparation since the conclusion of the Director of Public Health, Madras who carried out these experiments is that one full dose of Bilivaccine (three tablets) gives the same degree of protection as two inoculations with anti-cholera vaccine.

DEBATE ON WIDOW-RE-MARRIAGE

UNRULY ORTHODOX ELEMENT IN MEETING

On Saturday evening a public meeting was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, when the 'pros and cons' of the problem of widow-re-marriage were argued by groups of protagonists and opponents of the said reform. Dr. N. D. Savarkar, Editor, "Shraddhanand", presided. The meeting was attended by both reformers and orthodox Hindus, the unusual Marwadi element predominating in the latter section. Among the protagonists were Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Ananta Sastri and Pandit Akhilananda, while the opponents included Pandits Vijayashankar and Dwijendra Sharma. Dr. Savarkar had to ring his bell for practically the whole of the time, as the orthodox element was extremely rowdy, so rowdy indeed, that ultimately he had to dissolve the meeting in an abrupt manner.

The orthodox section put their case first. The argument in brief was that Vedas were the supreme authority on religio-social questions and both the orthodox and reformers agreed as to that. There was absolutely no mention of widow-remarriage in the Vedas and it, therefore, automatically follows that they do not support it.

The reformers' case was that the Vedas did not support child-marriages and since the question of widow-remarriage at all arises, because of the presence and growth of child-widows, it was clear by implication that the Vedas did not object to remarriage of child-widows.

At this stage of the debate the meeting became unmanageably unruly and it was dissolved.

ALL INDIA POSTMEN'S CONFERENCE

DEMAND FOR FREE QUARTERS

The fifth session of the All-India Postmen and Lower Grade Staff Conference began its second day's sitting at the Elphinstone Theatre, Bombay, on Sunday morning, when in the absence of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Mr. M. R. Jayakar took the chair. At the outset Mr. V. G. Dalavi, the Honorary General Secretary of the Conference, read out the fourth annual report of the Conference, in the course of which it was stated that the need for an all-India organisation was keenly felt for the purpose of co-ordinating the efforts of the different provincial bodies which were in existence but whose voice was ineffective in the absence of a representative organisation.

Since 1924, steady efforts were made to organise Provincial bodies and make the All-India Union as representative a body as possible. It was a matter of great satisfaction to the organisers of the All-India Union that their efforts in this direction during the last four years have been successful to a great extent inasmuch as, excepting the Central Provinces Circle, every Postal Circle could now boast of a Provincial Union with district Unions affiliated to it. The Bombay Presidency Union, the oldest of the Provincial Unions, having been started in the year 1917 was the only Provincial Union which had done some appreciable progress and was managing its affairs in an intelligent and businesslike manner.

On the 31st December 1917 the total number of members on the roll was 7,000 approximately. The financial position of the Union was very far from satisfactory. During the period under report only three Provincial Unions sent their annual quota.

PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

Provincial Conferences organised under the auspices of the different Provincial Unions were held in all the Circles which were presided over mostly by public men of considerable reputation. The attendance at these Conferences was very satisfactory which showed that members were showing great enthusiasm and were taking greater interest every day. The manner in which the business of the Conference was conducted was very orderly and reflected great credit on the singleness of purpose, discipline and determination.

ORGANS OF PROVINCIAL UNIONS.

Though the All-India Union had not as yet got any organ of its own, there were monthly organs of the different Provincial Unions. The Bombay Provincial Union issued the "Postman" in English and Marathi. The Madras Provincial Union issued a monthly "The Presidency Postman" in English and Tamil. The Bengal Provincial Union issued a monthly "the Postal Servant" in English and Hindi. The Punjab Provincial Union issued a monthly the "Postman" in Urdu and the U. P. Provincial Union issued its monthly "Ittihad" Postman" in Urdu.

The year under report was market with some important events affecting the postmen and lower grade staff particularly the postmen in the Presidency towns of Calcuta, Bombay, Rangoon and cities like Karachi, Poona, Ahmedabad, Howrah and some stations in the Persian Gulf section. The persistent agitation to improve the lot of postmen and lower grade staff at last seemed to have borne some fruit in as much as the Government had sanctioned from May last some increase in pay for overseers readers and postmen at the places mentioned above.

RESOLUTIONS.

The annual report was unanimously adopted. The Conference then proceeded to discuss several important resolutions. Resolutions tendering homage to His Majesty, the King-Emperor, thanking Mr. H. A. Sams, Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, for honouring the Conference with his presence and advice, and expressing hopes that during his regime the aspirations of the postmen would be fulfilled were moved from the chair and were unanimously accepted.

In a special resolution the Conference thanked Sir B. N. Mitra, the member in charge of postal department, for his effort to improve the pay and prospects of postmen, readers, overseers, etc., and recorded its opinion that the revised scales were inadequate and unsatisfactory. In the same resolution the Conference proposed a scale of pay asking the Government to sanction it at an early date.

The Conference has, moreover, made several requests to the Government, the important of which are the following:—

(a) To fill up 75 per cent. of the appointments in the sorting, Delivery and Despatch Departments and of the Sorters in the R. M. S. from amongst eligible postmen.

(b) Postmen who have worked as Branch Postmasters, clerks or Sub-Postmasters continuously for 2 years or more should be confirmed in those appointments without a test.

(c) Acting period of service should be counted towards increments.

(d) In the case of those postmen and members of the lower grade staff who serve for 5 years or more and die without earning any pension, a sum equivalent to two months' pay for every year of his service should be given as compassionate bonus to the widow or children of the deceased.

(e) Government should provide adequate quarters for postmen and members of the L. G. staff suitable to the special requirements of each locality and until such quarters are provided Government should grant house rent allowance to each postman and member of the lower grade staff at the rate of 25 per cent. of their pay.

RAJPAL CASE APPEAL

JUDGMENT RESERVED

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

The appeal of Khuda Bakhsh against his conviction and sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Ogilvie, District Magistrate, Lahore, for alleged murderous assault on Rajpal, publisher of the "Rangila Rasul" pamphlet, came up before the High Court when Dr. Muhammed Alum, arguing for appellant, submitted that the trial of the accused was concluded with haste and he was convicted within 48 hours and there was no cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses. The request of the accused for adjournment of the case was not granted, and he was not given an adequate opportunity to secure legal help.

Counsel further submitted that the case did not fall under Section 307, I, P. C. but under Section 324 and urged that simply because the victim was Mahashaya Rajpal, it should not be inferred that the assault was made with the intention to murder. The knife thrust by the accused on the hip of the victim showed that the accused had no intention of killing Rajpal. Counsel concluding submitted that the sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment was too severe when the injuries were simple and the instrument used was a knife and he thought the District Magistrate was influenced by the disturbing situation in Lahore at the time of the occurrence and was not justified in awarding an extreme sentence. Counsel, therefore, asked for a re-trial of the accused.

Mr. Anantram, Crown Counsel, replying submitted there was no irregularity or illegality in the trial. There was no affidavit of any relative of the accused or his own about the demand for counsel for the defence. The appellant had sufficient time to engage a counsel if he wanted. Counsel dealing with circumstances of the case submitted that the accused had no other intention but of murdering Rajpal and the sentence of the District Magistrate was on the side of leniency. He, however, would not object to a reduction in the amount of security demanded after the release of the accused.

Judgment was reserved.—A. P.

RELIEF TO ORISSA FLOOD VICTIMS

SPINNING CENTRES IN DISTRESSED AREA

The Secretary of the Orissa Flood Relief Committee has sent us an ad interim report of its work, which is briefly summarised below:—

The Orissa Flood Relief Committee which was formed under the auspices of the Servants of the People Society, Cuttack Branch in August last soon after the occurrense of the first flood, has been still running its centres in the distressed areas of the Cuttack and Balasore Districts while almost all the out-side philanthropic organisations have retired from the field. During its whole course of activities the Committee started fourteen centres of which ten are now in existence. Although the policy has been not to encourage gratuitous relief, it could not have been avoided altogether. Besides gratuitous doles the Committee gave relief in shape of cheap sale, paddy-husking and distribution of cloth and medicine.

In all cloth (old and new) worth about Rs. 2,500 was distributed. The Committee purchased cloth worth Rs. 358|12. Cloth received from the Sabarmati Asram and the Rastriya Stree Sabha, Bombay were all new. From Benares, Deoghar, we obtained bundles of old cloth.

Medicine was supplied for malaria, dysentery and some other diseases common in the distressed tracts.

HOUSE—CONSTRUCTION.

Attempt was made at re-buildings houses early in October, but owing to want of materials it did not proceed far and was postponed till January. Fifty houses were then re-built by our volunteers at different centres. The Committee contributed Rs. 500 to the Ravenshaw College Relief Society which has built over 100 houses through its student volunteers under the leadership of Prof. P. N. Mazumdar.

The Committee has advanced Rs 1000 as loan in the Balasore District for house-reconstruction work and purchase of seeds. To give employment to the people at Gopalpur the Committee undertook the reconstruction of a school house destroyed by flood and re-excavaion of an old tank.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Up to the end of December we have received Rs. 41,715-7-10 1|2. Our ex[pen]di[ture] on different heads [is] 15,984-3-3.

The Balance is mainly [with the] Central Co-operative Ban[k].

It is to be noticed that [we] very parsimonious in spendi[ng] our disposal. We have [not] much in gratuitous doles which [were] extreme cases in the area [recommended]. We have been working [with the object to] carry on the operations [for a length of time] as we know that the ot[her] societies would not go o[n with philanthropic] their work as long as the situation [may require]. The important part of [the work] is house-reconstruction. That work [will] be undertaken very soon, for which [materials are being] collected and a list [of most needy and deserving persons is being] prepared. Steps are also being taken [to] organise spinning in some distressed [areas]. The charkha relief work which has [been] being carried on for nearly two years [in] helping the poor distressed people of [the] district fairly substantially.

Mahatma Gandhi during his recent visit to Orissa suggested the extension of this kind of relief [to] the different flooded parts of the Orissa. If [the] coastal tracts of successfully this suggestion can be net-work of [relief] carried out there will be a may act as [centres] chief spinning centres which ties against many rural insurance societies employed [in] distress and famine by keeping children [and] hundreds of helpless women and able-bodied [men] the villages emptied of their out the [young] persons working almost through [the] year in Calcutta, Rangoon and other [important] labour centres.

DONORS THANKED.

The [work] we have been able to do so far is to [the] credit of our sympathetic donors and [contributors] who have so kindly helped the [cause] money and materials. It was through [the] love, kindness and generosity that we [were] help 48,928 persons by gratuitous [doles], 1,87,562 by cheap sale, 4,950 by [paddy-husking; 1432 by clothes besides the] all number otherwise helped e.g. [by] ans and rebuilding of houses etc. We offer the donors our sincerest thanks and request that they will continue their help and sympathy to enable us successfully to work out the scheme of house-building and expansion of charkha-relief which will lay the foundation for village-reconstruction in the distressed and almost deserted villages of Orissa.

AN INSULT TO INDIA

LAHORE HINDUS AND SIMON SHOW

SPECIAL CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

LAHORE, Jan. 8.

A meeting of Hindus was held here this evening when speeches were made on the subject of the Simon Commission. No resolutions were however passed. Pandit Nanakchand complained that Mussalmans never carried out the terms of 'pacts' and agreements. They should make it clear to the Mussalmans, he said, that if the Mussalmans were not prepared to join the rest of Indians without pacts, Hindus did not want any reforms at all.

INSULT TO INDIA.

Dr. Gopichand Bhargava supported the boycott of the Simon Commission. He said the personnel of the Commission was an insult to India. If the Muslims joined the Hindus, it was well and good; otherwise the Hindus should alone boycott the Commission.

Bhai Parmanand, who presided, said whenever the Congress declared war the Mussalmans came forward to demand the price of their joining in the fight. The Congress, he said, should never have agreed to communal representation. He considered the Madras pact to be disastrous to the interests of the Hindus.

At the conclusion he announced that a special conference of Hindus of the Punjab would be held to decide the matter.—A. P.

ADI DRAVIDAS WELCOME SIMON SHOW

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Adi Dravida Conference which met to-day under the presidentship of Mr. L. C. Guruswami passed several resolutions the chief of which was one welcoming the Statutory Commission. Other resolutions asked for more representation of the community in the public services, advocated the change of the name "Depressed Classes" into Adi Hindus, and demanded the appointment of an Adi Dravida on the provincial Cabinet with a view to safeguard the interests of the community.

The following is the text of the resolution welcoming the Statutory Commission: This Conference of Adi Dravidas while sympathising with the aspirations of the public leaders that they should determine the nature of the future Government of India is emphatically of opinion that the Statutory Commission as announced is in every way desirable from the point of view of its composition as well as from the results ultimately to be expected from it and accordingly records its great appreciation of the British Government in advancing the date of the appointment of the Commission and calls upon all parties interested in the welfare of the [de]pressed classes to co-operate with the Commission and the joint legislative committees."—A. P.

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The ...mbay Chronicle.

...NDAY, JANUARY 9, 1928.

...E AND THE COUNCILS.

...tatement issued by Mr. ... General Secretary, ... Committee, the Work... Congress is to meet ... 15th instant to confer ... bodies and take steps ... boycott of the Commission. ... cannot be effective except ... the boyc... ted co-operation of all ... whol... and as the Congress ... parti... ists on such co-opera... resolution itsel... the Working Com... the first ta... te with existing re... mittee is to co-... Committees in every ... representative Boyc... into existence such ... province or to bri... do not exist. The ... Committees where ... create district and ... Committees in turn ... purpose will, we ... taluka committees. ... the Working ... think, be best serv... Presidents and ... Committee authorise ... cial Congress ... Secretaries of the Pr... necessary initia... Committees to take th... tative boycott ... tive. When once repr... e will be little ... committees are created, ... boycott pro... difficulty in organising ... nimity about ... per, as there is complete ... ong all the ... the need for the boycott ... regards the ... principal political parties. ... eneral pro... collateral demonstrations a... be any se... paganda, too, there will no... The abso... rious differences of opinion. ... erted and ... late need for sustained, co... ity and ... effective action will prevent pa... violent ... empty talk on the one hand a... he only ... demonstrations on the other. ... pinion ... occasion for marked differences o... ion of ... will be with regard to the exte... uncils. ... the boycott to the Legislative C... re to ... About such extension Congressmen ... on ... be guided by the Madras resoluti... on ... the procedure in the Councils. ... es ... Congressmen have not bound themse... ll ... with any such resolution. And in ... probability, while working with Congre... men with the fullest co-operation wi... regard to the boycott proper, non-Con... gressmen may not follow any drastic ... policy in the Councils beyond preventing ... the formation of the proposed Committees ... of Legislatures and rejecting all bills and ... resolutions in support of the Commission. ... For the most part, therefore, the boycott ... in the Councils will be carried on by ... Congressmen as a supplementary measure ... through their own Congress organisations. It seems that the hardest task ... before the next meeting of the Working ... Committee will be with regard to the ... exact lines of the boycott of Councils by ... Congressmen, or to be precise, by Congress ... representatives in the Councils.

It is most unfortunate that before the ink is quite dry on the Congress resolution on the boycott of Councils, sharp differences of opinion have arisen among Congress Councillors themselves about the exact interpretation of the resolution and even about the desirability of enforcing the resolution. The clause in the boycott resolution which has caused these differences, runs as follows:—

> "This Congress also calls upon the non-official members of the legislatures not to attend meetings of the legislatures except for the purpose of (1) preventing their seats being declared vacant, or (2) for the purpose of making the boycott effective and successful, or (3) for the purpose of throwing out a Ministry, or (4) of opposing any measure which in the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress is detrimental to the interests of India."

For the most part the clause is fairly clear and unambiguous, but a few members of the Madras Council differ in their interpretations of the clause and few others think that the clause is clear enough, but seek exemption from its enforcement. Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru points out in his statement that "the interpretation of the resolutions of the Congress relating to the Council programme and the latitude and laxity which such interpretation permitted in the past seem to make it essential that, if the members of the legislatures, particularly of the Congress Party, sincerely desire to carry out the boycott of the Simon Commission, the action of members should be such as to be unambiguous and effective for the purpose intended." Mr. Nehru, therefore, trusts that "no efforts will be made to whittle down the effect of the boycott by applications for exemptions and permissions to attend for all manner of questions and subjects." It may, however, be noted here that as regards the the boycott of the Commission itself no Congressman urges any ambiguity against the Congress resolution or seeks any compromise with it. And so far as the general policy in the Councils is concerned, even the Working Committee cannot go against the Congress resolution where it is clear enough; but wherever there is any honest doubt about the interpretation or the implications of a clause the Committee can and should remove all doubts.

A doubt has been expressed as to whether a Congress Councillor must or must not resign his seat on any Committee of the Council. The Madras resolution calls upon Congressmen "not to attend" the Councils except for some specified purposes. Strictly speaking this does not require a Congressman to resign his seat on a Committee but it does not mean that he should not attend the Committee's meetings except for the specified purposes. More doubts have been expressed about the last of the specified purpoes, viz. "of opposing any measure which in the opinion of the Working Committee of the Congress is detrimental to the interests of India." If this is to be interpreted according to the strict letter of the clause, it requires from a Congressman the purely negative attitude of rejecting an objectionable measure. Where Congress Councillors are in a clear majority, this negative attitude would often be enough for the purpose in view. But when the Congress Party has not a clear majority and has to co-operate with other parties to throw out any bad measure, past experience has abundantly proved that often the only possible way of throwing out an objectionable clause in a Bill is positively to support a good substitute for that clause. We suggest that such procedure need not be regarded as being against the Congress resolution. We feel it necessary to make the suggestion because some Congress leaders have unduly stressed the purely negative attitude referred to above. Now, if we are right in suggesting that often the most practicable way of throwing out an objectionable clause in a Bill is actively to support a good substitute, is it conceivable that the Working Committee, which meets only off and on, can be the best judge as to what is in every Council an objectionable Bill or an objectionable clause in a bill and what is the most effective way of rejecting that Bill or that clause? We think not, and hence we repeat our suggestion made some days ago that the discretionary power vested in the Working Committee may be delegated to the Congress Party in each Council. We trust the Committee will see to it that the extension of the boycott of the Commission to the general Council procedure will not mar the present happy unanimity among all parties about the boycott proper and the prospects of that effective boycott.

SUCCESSFUL MUNICIPAL ENTERPRISE.

The administration report of the King Edward VII Memorial Hospital and the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College for the year 1926-27 is a record of successful municipal enterprise. These two institutions are under the control of the Bombay Municipal Corporation which is responsible for their upkeep. The condition laid down by the late Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas that in the medical college, for the establishment of which he donated a substantial sum, the teaching staff should be wholly Indian has been instrumental in showing what excellent work can be turned out by Indian medical men. The College sent up for the first time 35 students for the M.B.B.S. examination of the University of Bombay in December 1926, of whom 28 were successful, and the only lady student who secured a first class at this examination was a lady student from the G. S. College. This is a result on which Dr. Jivraj Mehta, the Dean, and his colleagues deserve to be congratulated. The K. E. M. Hospital now provides 267 beds and will be able very soon to provide a total accommodation of 310 beds. Owing to the proximity of the Nowrojee Wadia Maternity Hospital to the K. E. M. Hospital, the admission of maternity cases at the latter institution has been stopped, provision being made at the Wadia Hospital for such cases with its 150 beds. The Honorary Lecturers in Obstetrics at the G. S. College are appointed Honorary Obstetricians at the Wadia Hospital, an arrangement which shows how fruitful and economical is such co-operation between two institutions when they agree to pool together their resources. We venture to suggest, however, that the K. E. M. Hospital and the G. S. College cannot continue for long with such a large number of Honorary workers and a meagre provision for full time members of the staff. The College has only four full-time professors. The number of honorary workers for both the institutions is twenty-two. When the College runs its full course of four and a half years and its post-graduate work is in full swing, and when the number of beds in the Hospital is increased, the institutions are bound to suffer in efficiency if they are to continue to indent upon the philanthropic spirit of the Indian medical men, the most distinguished of whom are at present giving their services to Hospital and College absolutely free. The Corporation must face the possibility of having the expenditure on the teaching staff increased if this successful municipal enterprise is to continue its progressive career.

A SLIP OF POETRY.

The enthusiastic and successful Conference held in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Saturday under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute indicates the hold which the Co-operative movement is slowly but surely obtaining over the minds of the intelligentsia in Bombay. The Co-operative movement is not a panacea for our economic ills. So long as the present industrial and financial organisations are not radically altered its beneficial effects on the economic life of the people will continue to be strictly limited. But in the beautiful words of the Irish poet, "AE", recalled by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, the President of the Conference, the movement is "a slip of poetry grafted on the economic tree" and as such it deserves to be hailed and encouraged by all those who yearn and work for a new social order. It has done immense good to a large number of agriculturists in India and what it has done for the agriculturists it can do also for those who live and work in the cities and towns. If the good it has done so far has not been much larger, the blame for it must be shared by the Government and the leaders of the people alike—by the Government, because they have been reluctant to loosen the strings of their control and to help the starting of land mortgage banks in order to relieve the agriculturist from his chronic indebtedness which thwarts all attempts to improve his condition, and by the leaders of the people because, with few exceptions, they have not realised the potentialities of the movement. That the popular apathy is being gradually overcome is due mainly to the silent, devoted and invaluable efforts of pioneers including the president of the Cowasji Jehangir Hall Conference. The Conference conducted its work in a most business-like manner and passed a number of useful resolutions. It rightly gave the first importance to the need for the organisation, on right lines, of more salary-earners and service societies in Fort. In this connection we trust those engaged in the organisation of such societies will profit by the warning of the President and "do their best to ensure that the institutions are co-operative in spirit as well as in name, that they do not degenerate into departmental loan offices run by a staff responsible only to the higher authorities of that department or public corporation and that in no circumstances will any effort be made through them to undermine the employees' freedom of action and to barter away the right of organization for economic ends." The President deplored that even in cities like Bombay there should be only a handful of women co-operators and that no effort worth the name should have been made to enlist the sympathies of women for the movement. This is a defect for the removal of which co-operators should bester themselves without avoidable delay.

REPLY TO MISS MAYO

EFFECTS OF BRITISH MISRULE

(BY DR. JOHN JESUDASON CORNELIUS.)

I.

A crashing retort to Miss Mayo is given by Dr. John Jesudason Cornelius, former Professor of Philosophy, Lucknow University, now in America, in an article contributed to the December issue of "Current History," the well-known American Periodical. We publish below the first instalment of the article.

It seems a tragedy in race relations that the creed-monger, the bagman, the diplomat and the soldier should have been, for the most part, the interpreters of the different cultures and civilizations. Add to these the international meddler and scavenger, whose "literary" output deludes the public with the half-truths and no-truths of their one-sided experience and we have the modern world of chaos and confusion, hatred and bitterness. A case in point is the recent attempt made by Miss Katherine Mayo to increase the available sources of information about India. Deploring the utter inadequacy of the average American's knowledge of that country, she ushered into the world her book, "Mother India", wherein she records the results of her laborious investigation into Indian conditions and contributes the information that every child in India is brought up in an atmosphere over-saturated with sex, that every Hindu awaits the opportunity to violate the chastity of a woman irrespective of kinship, and that the Hindus as a race develop to be sexually reckless.

A VICIOUS ATTACK.

Although Miss Mayo promises that "leaving untouched the realms of religion, of politics and arts," she would confine her "inquiry to such workaday ground as public health and its contributory factors," she launches a vicious attack on the Indian Nationalist movement. She is apprehensive of hasty Indianization of the Civil Service and any extension of political power to a "premature" people. Her conclusion is that "the whole pyramid of the Indian's woes, material and spiritual—poverty, sickness, ignorance, political minority, melancholy, ineffectiveness * * * rests upon a rock-bottom physical base. This base is simply his manner of getting into the world and his sex life thenceforward." Hence she declares—not as a "political agent" be it remembered!—that the British administration of India, be it good, bad or indifferent, has nothing whatever to do with the conditions above mentioned. In addition, she would have her readers believe that since "India's children fit no action to their word" and "spend their time in quarrels or else he idly weeping over their own futility," the reform organizations are as ineffective as they are insignificant.

With regard to such problems as child marriage and the denial of remarriage to widows, the disintegrating influences of caste system and untouchability, and the devitalizing effects of poverty and insanitary conditions—and these have never been unknown to the West—most Indians would accept their existence, setting aside, of course, Miss Mayo's over-statements. They would also admit that the British have made, as she points out, some valuable contributions to the thought and life of the people of India. But, to whatever extent one might agree with her, could one accept "sexual exhaustion" as the conclusive explanation of India's political unrest? Could one believe that there are no tangible efforts put forth to eradicate India's social evils? If Miss Mayo is not a "political agent," if she is "unsubsidized, uncommitted and unattached," what could have led her to present such a picture of India? Do such facts as are marshalled by the author justify such a serious and wholesale condemnation of Indian civilization? Although the book appears to be "carefully documented," could one depend on it that the facts she has gathered are honestly handled?

GRIEVANCES IGNORED.

Let us begin with Miss Mayo's charges in the field of politics. The sexually exhausted people, she declares, finding "no normal avenues of excitement," seek in political agitation their gratification. In other words, the "bitterest political unrest" is due, according to her, to a sex-ridden India. Is it true, then, that there are no genuine grievances confronting the Hindus strong enough to warrant the present political agitation? Should we not remember that, though India has been under British rule for over a century and a half, it was not until 1892 that the Councils Act permitted even a feeble representation in the Government of the country? That Act made it possible to appoint a few Indians to the Councils, taking "proper care" to restrict the right of debate and even that of asking questions.

Although the history of the Indian Nationalist movement may be traced back to the founding of the Indian National Congress in 1885, nationalism as an active force did not make itself felt till the partition of Bengal, the very Province which is to Miss Mayo what a red rag is to an enraged bull. The proposal to divide the Provinces into Eastern and Western Bengal was made in 1905, in order to remove so-called "administrative inconveniences." It may be that Lord Curzon honestly thought such division necessary for efficient administration but to the "misguided" people—since the partition was to be not on the basis of common language but of religion—it seemed an application of the familiar principle of "divide and rule." Being aware that if the partition were permitted it would be fatal to that close union between Hindus and Mahomedans upon which political progress so largely depends, they raised an indignant protest. Nevertheless, Lord Curzon forced the division through with dogged obstinacy, and Bengal was split in two, giving the Muslims a decided majority in the Eastern Province. Is it any wonder that such undisguised contempt for public opinion—not an uncommon characteristic of imperialistic statesmanship—kindled racial feeling and national solidarity and set Bengal aflame? Could such an impairment of Indian confidence in the good intentions of Great Britain have had any other result than to plunge Bengal into "sedition"? Thus almost over-night Bengal was awakened to political consciousness. Miss Mayo, however, informs us that the "sexually exhausted" people of Bengal, to whom "normal avenues of ex-

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THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY YOUTH CONFERENCE.

TASK BEFORE IT.

(BY H. P. MIRCHANDANI.)

It is, indeed, a happy augury of times that the youth everywhere are awakening and becoming alive to the problems which affect them. Everywhere the youth are organizing themselves to look after their own interests and to promote cultural relations with the youths of other nations. The youth on the continent are organized thoroughly well and have achieved tremendous results. While in India the youth are without any organization or ideals, they drift along with the sensational waves of times. They have not cared to mobilize and strengthen themselves. Nor have they cared to have fixed ideals and aims. It is, therefore, high time that the youth who rightly are considered to be the citizens of to-morrow, should organise themselves and look after their own interests and should discard age-worn and fantastic ideas which have out-lived their use.

It is with this view that the youth in this Presidency are organizing themselves. The proposed conference, which is to take place on 21st and 22nd of January in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, is the first attempt to bring the youth of the Presidency together to discuss the problems which affect their well-being and in which they are vitally interested and to develop amongst the youth disciplined freedom and the civic sense of responsibility. The proposed conference does not intend to halt there, but intends to promote union among the youths of the Presidency 'by the pursuit of the common ideals in a common organization.' Unlike other conferences which have been taking place here and there this conference intends to create a permanent organization to carry out its ideals and aims. Many carping critics look at this venture of ours with suspicious neutrality. They feel this conference will be a flash in the pan and a two-days' "tamasha". This is far from the object of the organizers who are determined to have a permanent body to carry out the aims and ideals of the conference and bring the youth of the country together. God willing with the active sympathy and happy blessings of our elders, the conference will be able to achieve its desired end. And if this end is achieved, the organizers will feel that the conference did justify its existence and that it nobly strove to serve the youth of the country. Let us hope that we will be able to reach our goal with public sympathy and support at our back. "Vande-Mataram."

Notes of the Day.

Appreciation.

There is a considerable amount of political kite-flying in England and India in regard to the findings of the Simon Report even before the Simon Commission has arrived in India and begun its preliminary investigations. But it is significant that long ago the "Westminster Gazettee' declared that the report would be definitely a one man affair and what the views and predilections of that one man are can be gauged from an expert appreciation of him in a Tory paper well known for its competence in knowing the inner side of official activity. "First Citizen" who writes on the "Comedy of Westminster" in the "Saturday Review" remarks in the latest issue of that influential exponent of Tory opinion that "Sir John Simon is an advocate who is accustomed to think only of his client, and generosity is out of place when another's interests are at stake." Lord Birkenhead has thus made a very safe choice in securing Sir John Simon as the "advocate" for British Imperialism, a client which has always insisted that generosity is out of place when its interests are at stake.

Rank Non-sense.

The views of Lord Meston and the Maharaja of Burdwan on the Statutory Commission and the Reforms in general will surprise none in this country. We do not know whether Lord Meston's views have been correctly reported by Reuter. If they are, his statement that the "strength of the Swarajists lies in the support of orthodox Hinduism in which is inborn antagonism to the very root principles of western democracy" is rank nonsense. We refuse to speak of Indian democracy on opposition to it as a Hindu or Muslim affair. But the true inborn antagonism to democracy is not in Hinduism or Islam but in the selfishness of capitalist oligarchy which, having failed in its encounter with democracy in the West, is struggling to bolster itself up by exploiting the East. It is only a question of time for Demos to come into its own in the East as it has done, to a large extent, in the West. Poor Maharaja of Burdwan is nervous that any hostility to the Commission may anger it and induce it to withhold its political "concessions" from India. The oligarchic element in India, seduously fostered in this country by the Western oligarchy as its ally against Indian democracy, may hang upon unearned "concessions", but Indian democracy claims not concessions but its birth-right and will have it, tomorrow if not to-day. As for the Maharaja's complaint that Indian legislatures are lacking in a sense of responsibility, it is puerility repeated parrot-like by him and need not be taken seriously. And, after all Indians do not care to cultivate responsibility to a foreign body.

Coolidge in Tantrums.

The President of the United States of America who is keen on establishing a World Court of Peace and on sending invitations to European Powers to agree to pacts outlawing war, is angry because America's little war with Nicaragua is coming in for much hostile comment in his country. He is reported to have resented the efforts to glorify General Sandino into a Central American Garibaldi. President Coolidge and his administration have to thank themselves if a section of the American Press, finding that Sandino is not the "bandit" which the Government organs called him so long but a fighter for the independence of his country, glorify him into a Garibaldi. The American President is said to be busy preparing a statement setting forth why the huge elephant of American military and naval might considers it necessary to crush down the Nicaraguan ant. The statement will be awaited with interest. It may give the world some idea how far the Coolidge administration has allowed itself to be "bossed over" by American capitalism.

Suicidal Policy.

If Sir Charles Innes wishes to embark upon a peaceful regime in Burma he is choosing the worst methods to attain this object. The Thamnamedi and other taxes which are a survival of the mediaeval days in Burma should have been abolished long ago by the British if only to justify their boast that in annexing Burma they desired to bring to her people the gift of modern progressive rule. It is suicidal policy to impose punitive measures in districts in Burma where the agitation against the capitation tax is the strongest. It is a reckless disregard of the volume of resentment and protest against this humiliating imposition of a barbarous method of taxation which has been a long standing grievance with the Burmans. Declaring political associations unlawful is not likely to stem the agitation, nor will the proscription of public meetings cow down the Burmans and induce them to continue to submit to this degrading insult of a capitation tax quietly. Officialdom in Burma evidently underrates the public feeling against the tax.

MILL SITUATION WORSENS

SPLIT AMONG LABOUR LEADERS

OWNERS PREPARE FOR GRIM STRUGGLE

What is going to be the upshot of the mill strike in Bombay? Will the owners slacken their rigour, or will the workers be compelled to surrender unconditionally? These are the questions that are nowadays on the lips of everybody in Bombay. A full week has gone by, and yet the situation created by the strike remains the same, if it has not changed for the worse. A couple of days after the strike first broke out, it was believed by many that wiser counsels would soon prevail both with the workers and the owners, and some sort of amicable settlement of the dispute would be arrived at. This possibility of such a settlement is as remote to-day as it was on the first day of the strike.

LOCALISING THE STRIKE.

Sunday being the weekly holiday for all the mills in Bombay, there was comparatively less commotion in the mill area yesterday. However, the strikers found a good day at their disposal to meet together and consider the situation in a calmer mood. A crowded meeting of the mill-workers was held on Sunday morning at Parel, at which many a labour leader addressed the workers on the strike situation. A decision was arrived at after a careful consideration of the situation that in future the strike should be localised to the Spring Mill and the mills belonging to the E. D. Sassoon group, but any attempt to generalize the strike should be promptly and emphatically discouraged. This decision of the workers is not likey to create any change in the attitude either of the owners or the workers themselves.

So far as the general strike of the mill industry in Bombay is concerned, it is agreed on all hands that there is very little chance of its being a success. The first and almost insuperable difficulty in the way of a general strike is that there is not even the semblance of orgaisation among the workers. A majority of the workers who have struck work belong to no trade union and worse than that they have not got leaders whom they can implicitly obey.

SITUATION IN INDIA AND ENGLAND.

A general strike in an industrially advanced country like England and a general strike in an Indian city are absolutely different things. There in England, a single man like Mr Thomas or Mr. Cook sitting in the farthest corner of the country sends a couple of hundred telegrams overnight and next morning a miracle dawns over the length and breadth of the entire country, a miracle that brings all the industrial activities of a country like England to a complete standstill. But things in India are quite different. In a country like Japan, America or England you cannot find a worker who is not a member of the union of his trade, but here in India hardly two per cent. workers have yet enrolled themselves as the members of any trade union. Under these circumstances, a threat of a general strike, be it confined to a single industry, is utterly hollow, and the mill-owners know this fact better than anybody else.

SPLIT AMONG LEADERS.

However bitter it may appear, it has to be admitted that often times the cause of the workers in India and especially in this city suffers for want of a firm and reliable leadership. The labour leaders are more divided among themselves than the workers. It is now an open secret that some or the supposed leaders of workers are carried away by the imaginary flare of a general strike of the mill industry. Given their own way, they would at once ask all the mill-workers to down tools and create a deadlock in the industry. But it is a matter for consolation that there are other leaders and more influential than the former class, who take a long view of the situation and guide the workers in a way that would lead to their real interests. The conflict among the leaders themselves has indeeed. made matters worse.

While the workers are disunited and their leaders wrangling over petty issues, the mill-owners are biding time and preparing for a bigger struggle. It has now come out that the owners have made up their minds not to open up any negotiations unless and until the workers are prepared to resume work on the new scheme. The issue involved in the situation is the most vital issue for the owners who, therefore, are determined to fight that issue to the very bitter end.

EXODUS OF STRIKERS.

Most of the workers of the E. D. Sassoon group have received their wages for the last month, and not a few of them are leaving Bombay being tired of the state of suspense in which they have been thrown. If the labour leaders fail to come to a unanimous decision and take the workers with them, it is feared—and feared naturally—that the determination of the workers will wear out and their case will go by default.

It is high time the leaders awoke to their responsibilities and chose the right course to follow.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

Formal Declaration Urged

PT. MALAVYIA'S MOVE

MEETS MEMBERS OF INDIAN ASSN.

CALCUTTA Jan. 8.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya met the members of the Indian Association this afternoon and urged the necessity of making a formal declaration for the boycott of the Simon Seven for strengthening the agitation. To make the movement effective, Pandit Malaviya forecasted boycott of British goods and the formation of an All-India Citizens' Association with its centre at Delhi and branches all over the country for rousing national self-respect and national self-consciousness for the speedy attainment of Swaraj.

Rao Bahadur Kale of Satara also urged the Association to declare boycott of the Statutory Commission.—Free Press.

SIR JOHN SIMON

TO LEAVE FOR INDIA ON JANUARY 19

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Sir John Simon returns from Switzerland on 9th and leaves for India on January 19.—Reuter.

FLOOD CATASTROPHE.

Whose Responsibility?

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT

FEAR OF DISEASE SPREADING

LONDON, Jan. 8.

"Who is responsible for the flood catastrophe?" this question is now being asked by newspapers and questions to this effect will be put in Parliament. Although insurance companies regard the floods as an "act of God" it is felt that warnings ought to have been broadcast when there was a gale behind the high spring tide—a deadly combination which has not happened within living memory. London's complacency as regards weather freaks is rudely shocked. The national system of drainage is evidently inadequate. There are ugly possibilities of disease spreading as a result of flooded sewers. Meanwhile, other parts of the country are suffering inundations.

As a serious flood peril exists in the flortle Fen country hundreds of residents of Ely are battling night and day to raise the embankments and pump out the swollen waterways.—Reuter's Special.

WORKING COMMITTEE

TO MEET AT BENARES ON 15TH

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

The Associated Press understands that if Dr. Ansari agrees to Pandit Malaviya's invitation, the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress announced for the 15th at Bombay will be held at Benares. —A. P.

FLOODING OF THAMES VALLEY

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITIES ISSUE WARNING

LONDON. Jan. 8.

The Port of London authorities have issued a warning that the danger of the flooding of Thames Valley will exist till Tuesday when the tides will begin to fall and that a repetition of last night's flood is, therefore, possible Last night's tide rose over six feet above th predicted height and the notable buildings flooded were the Houses of Parliament, the Tower

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CONGRESS PARTY IN COUNCIL OF STATE

TO REFRAIN FROM MOVING RESOLUTIONS

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

The Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu, Leader of the Congress Party in the Council of State, has circularised the members of his party not to send any interpellations to be asked in the Council, nor to move any resolutions which they might have already notified, in order to conform with the Congress resolution on the matter.

Interviewed prior to his departure for Ellore to-night, Mr. Ramdas said that although some members of the Congress Party held that the Congress resolution prevented him from signing the report of the Committee on Co-operation, of which he was a member, he personally felt that having attended its sittings already, there could be

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INDIA'S NEXT STEP

DR. BESANT ON IDEAL OF FEDERATION

"FORMULATE DEFINITE AND UNITED DEMAND"

MADRAS, Jan. 8.

Dr. Besant has issued the following to the press under the caption "Federation or Independence as India's next step":—

During my opposition to the non-co-operation movement in India, I constantly pointed out that while no one, holding my political views, could deny India's right to independence, I earnestly hoped for the world's sake as well as for the sake of both Nations, that India would become complete mistress over her own territories, thus winning Swaraj, but would remain in the Federation of Free Nations into which the British Empire was being rapidly transformed. This would be an alliance between the members of a group of equal partners, consisting of Britain and her former colonies, now called Dominions; two of these have publicly stated that though they had supported Britain in the Great war, they would never again to support her, unless they had been consulted before the Declaration of war and had agreed to it.

CANADA'S EXAMPLE.

Further Canada has her own ambassador at Washington, and what one Dominion has, outside its territory, others can also claim. The tendency of evolution is a wide extension of popular rule in the units of self-government in local affairs with a federation of these as the area extends to larger and larger units. The smallest unit has adult suffrage of all residents within it, since all in such a unit know its affairs and each other, while in the increasing size of the units and their populations, larger and larger knowledge is needed to solve the ever increasing complexity of the questions which arise affecting it.

India, as a sub-continent and a geographical unit will, when she is free, have the need and the opportunity and the power to frame a constitution which will form a useful example to the wrld.

ASSOCIATION ON EQUAL TERMS.

I was not present in the Congress when the resolution on Independence, as amended on the suggestions made severally by myself and Mr. Satyamurti, was passed: I had voted for it as thus amended in the Subjects Committee; there some of the speeches indicated that "goal" meant the ultimate, not the immediate, step and I so regarded it, as it would obviously be unnecessary to frame a constitution on the lines of those drawn up for submission to a committee of the Congress if Independence was to be sought at once. My views on that point were well-known, namely that a constitution giving Dominion status independence within Indian territories, was our immediate objective. the Convention Bill now before the House of Commons includes a clause that Bills passed shall be sent up for the King's "assent i.e." to be signed by him as in Britain. I hold that such a status equal to that of Britain in a Federation of free Nations is stronger, and also better for the peace of the world, than isolation. The signification of that status has become more defined by the last Imperial Conference. Moreover, as I have throughout insisted, in my writing and speeches, the association on equal terms with Britain is bound to be of incalculable benefit to the world at large, as each country has something to give to the other and as their alliance would prevent a war of color and safeguard the continent of Asia.

IF BRITISH OFFICERS WERE WITHDRAWN.

It may be said that I have somewhat exaggerated the danger to India of her isolation in her present defenceless position if the British officers in the Artillery and as aeroplane pilots were withdrawn, city clerks and untrained industrial workers in the Great War, were able to play their parts worthily after a few months' training, and the withdrawal of the British Army and Navy, though it might involve India in temporary trouble and even calamity, would not be all an unmixed evil. It would at least compel the people of a once self-respecting country to regain its manhood. From the wider the more universal point of view, however, it is to the interests, both of India and Britain, to work out their national interests together and not separately.

AN INTOLERABLE ATTITUDE OF BRITISH.

Holding these views, I should have pressed them more fully in the open Congress, had I known that the resolution was coming on out of turn. These, however, who criticise or denounce the Congress for having passed the resolution should remember that it was the outcome of a natural resentment against the intolerable attitude towards India taken by some of the men in power in Britain: as if the speeches of Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Baldwin were not enough, we are now confronted with a pontifical announcement in the "Manchester Guardian" which can only provoke the exclamation "Et tu Brute." This sapient journal predicts the decision of the Commission, imposes carefully devised limitations on the possibilities of Indian progress, and ends up with an exhortation to the Indian politicians to be good boys. Such insufferable impertinence is itself an excuse, if not wholly a justification, for some of the speeches in the Subjects Committee.

These would have probably caused me to remain neutral had I been present in the Congress when the resolution was put. But there is no need to exaggerate the importance of words spoken in anger under provocation. Personally I think that rather than work for a goal which is at once at present unattainable and undesirable at present, we should do well to solve the communal problems in the North and South by mutual concession and compromise on the lines already laid down by the Congress, so that we may confront great Britain, not the unwanted Commission, with a clearly formulated definite and united demand.—Free Press.

BALDWIN STARTS ELECTION CAMPAIGN

'BRITISH GOODS FIRST EMPIRE GOODS SECOND AND FOREIGN GOODS LAST'

LONDON, Jan. 8.

"If I live, I pledge myself to fight the next elections and believe I shall win" was the concluding note of the speech of Mr. Baldwin at Bewdley, which is regarded as the first big gun in the election campaign. The Premier regarded the outlook as most hopeful. More progress had been made in Europe in the last three years than in any equal period since the war. Great progressive nations in the West had now united to create a peaceful and prosperous Europe.

Regarding China the Premier decared, Government were still prepared to revise the treaties, if China attained a position to make a bargain. It was the purpose of Government to encourage the people to buy British goods first, Empire goods second and foreign goods last.—Reuter's Special.

LOAN OF £50,000

RUSSIAN UNIONS' HELP TO BRITISH MINERS

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Riga.—A message from Moscow says the Russians Unions have acceded the request of the British Miners' Union to lend the latter £50,000 without interest to pay debts incurred during the strike.—Reuter's Special.

AFGHAN KING IN ITALY

PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE HIM

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Naples.—Authorities and people generally are preparing a true Southern reception for Their Majesties the King and the Queen of Afghanistan, who are arriving to-morrow. The Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs will represent Sgr. Mussolini, and the Master of Ceremonies has been sent here by the King to welcome the Afghan King and Queen. King Amanullah will decide whether to drive through the city in procession. He will be the first foreign sovereign to travel from Naples to Rome by the new direct line which reduces the journey to a duration of two hours 50 minutes.—Reuter.

NATIONAL MUSLIM UNIVERSITY IN MOURNING

GANDHIJI'S MESSAGE TO KEEP HAKIMJEES MEMORY EVER GREEN

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 7.

A meeting of the staff and students of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, was held to-day, on the re-opening of the institution after the winter holidays, to mourn the loss of its distinguished Chancellor, the late lamented Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib. The meeting presented the appearance of family in mourning. As the Principal spoke, messages of sympathy were received from many sister institutions and distinguished public men.

The following is the text of Mahatma Gandhi's message: "My dear Professors and boys, Thakar Saheb asks me to send you a message of hope, when the calamity in the death of Hakim Sahib has overtaken us. Let the deceased spirit ever abide with us. Let us keep his memory forever green by making the Jamia a living temple of unity. You must not lose hope. The Jamia cannot perish so long as the Professor and the boys are true to it for my part you have my promise that God willing, I shall use all the powers that he may give me, for putting the institution on a sound financial basis.—With love, yous sincerely.

M. K. GANDHI."

CAWNPORE PAYS TRIBUTE TO HAKIMJEE

CAWNPORE, Jan. 7.

At a public meeting held here this evening under the auspices of the City Congress Committee, resolutions were unanimously passed, expressing deep sorrow at the demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan and acknowledging the patriotism of the youths convicted in the Kakori conspiracy case. —Free Press.

COCOANADA DEPLORES HAKIMJEE'S DEMISE

COCOANADA, Jan. 7.

At a large public meeting of the citizens of Cocoanada held this evening under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. S. Prakasa Rau, a resolution was passed unanimously, deploring the demise of Hakim Ajmal Khan and conveying the heartfelt condolence of the citizens to the bereaved family.—Free Press.

SEARCHLIGHT ON LAHORE SHOW.

SIR M SHAFI'S ARBITRARY CONDUCT TOWARDS OPPOSITION

Dr. Mohammad Alam, M.L.C., Messrs. Hisam-ud-Din, Secretary, Punjab Khilafat Committee, Abdul Qadir, President, Punjab Khilafat Committee, Afzal Haque, M.L.C., Mazhar Ali Azhar, and Mohammed Sharif, have issued the following statemen to the Press:

We consider it our moral duty to explain on behalf of ourselves and our comrades, our attitude to the public in general, and our Muslim brothers in particular, as to what induced us to participate in deliberations of the so-called All-India Muslim League which held its session at Lahore and then walk out of it on the evening of 31st instant. It is with this object in view that we have decided to issue a joint statement.

We may at once state that we never recognised this meeting as one of the All-India Muslim League and on a ruling given by the President on an amendment by Raja Ghazanfar Ali, M.L.A., in the Subjects Committee it was plainly stated by Abdul Quadir (a signatory of this statement) that his presence there to discuss resolutions on merits should never be misunderstood to connote his acquiescence in jurisdiction and that he refused to admit this gathering as constituting the All-India Muslim League. This statement had the desired effect and the President was pleased to modify his ruling. As a matter of fact we have already publicly expressed our views on several occasions in the Press as well as on platform that the Lahore session was the result of efforts of a few Lahore members of the All-India Muslim League in conjunction with their supporters who did not represent the opinion of the Punjab Mussalmans.

Till 29th ultimo we were of opinion to ignore this meeting and refrain from taking any part in it. The split in the Mussalmans resulting in two divisions of the All-India Muslim League with its attendant consequences and the lead contemplated to be given in the name of the Punjab section of the League compelled us to modify our opinion. We decided to participate in deliberations of our Lahore brothers and make an attempt under most pressing circumstances to convince them of the wrong they were doing to their country and community. We thought we might succeed in moulding the views of our misguided brothers and persuade them to adopt a common course with the All-India Muslim League and other national organisations in this country, particularly the Congress and Khilafat Committee, or at least to avoid a direct conflict with them. These were the main reasons which dictated our attitude to our conscience.

AT FIRST DENIED ADMISSION.

It is a pity that our best efforts resulted in a miserable disappointment and after considerable toleration, we were forced by most unfortunate events to adopt the only dignified course, left open to us, of walking out on the evening of the first session after discussion of one amendment only.

On the 30th ultimo we (signatories 1, 2, 4, 5, 6) went to join the meeting but learnt it in our way that the session had been adjourned to the next day. We were further told that some sort of a meeting was being held within closed doors of Habibia Hall and we proceeded along. Mohammad Alam (signatory No. 1) sent a chit to the President seeking information regarding time for the Subjects Committee meeting and the reply was "We are having it now". Again it was asked in writing, thanking for the information conveyed, whether the League Council was turned into Subjects Committee or it was

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SERAMPORE COLLEGE CENTENARY CELEBRATION

SIR S JACKSONS ADVICE TO STUDENTS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

Presiding over the convocation and centenary celebration of the charter of Serampore College, His Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson said, the main object of the founders of the institution was social and educational advancement of Bengal and they undoubtedly foresaw and hoped for political and educational progress. Those who had the advantage of studying and understanding their teaching should be able to appreciate the true meaning of freedom and growth of political institutions which should help them to form that attitude of mind which rejected catch words of ephemeral politics but hold on to those broad principles which history had shown as being valuable to the growth of national policy. Perhaps the most striking achievement of Dr. Carey, one of the founders, was through the translation of the Bible to give great impetus to the Bengali language and literature.—A. P.

RAID ON IRAQ FRONTIER

IBN SAUD DOING HIS BEST TO RESTRAIN RAIDERS

BAGHDAD, Jan. 7.

With reference to the recent raid on the Iraq frontier, although Ibn Saud has expressed strong disapproval of Akhwan raiders' activities, he has not pledged himself to undertake any specific operations against them, but he is believed to be doing his best to restrain them. There is no question of British or Iraq ground forces entering Nejd territory.—Reuter.

APPEAL AGAINST SENTENCE OF DEATH

APPROVER'S ALLEGED FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH TERMS OF PARDON

LAHORE, Jan. 7.

Justices Fforde and Jailal to-day concluded hearing of the arguments in the appeal of Ramnath, approver in the Macchi Hatta murder case, who, having failed it is alleged to comply with the terms of the pardon granted him, was tried on the charge of murder, and sentenced to death by Mr. Middleton, Additional Sessions Judge. For the appellant, Mr. B. R. Puri argued that the appellant's first statement recorded by a Magistrate of the First Class, on the tender of pardon, was without jurisdiction, as Section 337 Cr. P.C., conferred jurisdiction only on two courts, that of the Magistrate holding the enquiry, and the Court holding the trial, and consequently, the statement recorded by the Magistrate prior to the enquiry, from which the appellant was alleged to have resiled, was without jurisdiction unless it fell within section 164. Cr P.C. In the latter case, it was essential that the statement should satisfy the necessary formalities required by law for recording a confession, which, it was alleged, were not carried out in this case.

Mr. Desraj Sawhney, for the Crown, contended that it was the usual practice to record the statement of approvers, as those of witnesses, on oath, and that the appellant could not get over it when tried as an accused, and that the statement was admissible in evidence, whatever its precise evidentiary value.

The Judges reserved judgment.—A. P.

INDIAN MERCHANTS IN ENGLAND

TRADE DIFFICULTIES

NEED OF SEPARATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LONDON, Dec. 20 (By Mail).

An informal meeting of Indian merchants trading in this country, was held at the offices of Messrs. Bakubhai and Ambalal Ltd., 53, New Broad Street, London, E. C. at 4-30 p.m. on the 16th December. Mr. R. J. Udani (Bakubhai and Ambala Ltd.) said:—

Since a long time I have been thinking that it would not be a bad idea to form some sort of Association of Indian merchants trading in this country, by which not only bringing them together and thus in closer touch with each other, but prpotecting their common interest.

Do you really believe gentlemen, that our interests are fully protected by the Indian Section of the London Chamber of Commerce? I personally doubt very much. I am a regular attendant of its meetings and what do I find. That our interests are not theirs. That they cannot think in the same way as we think. That our view points differ and differ very widely from theirs is only too natural.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' DIFFICULTIES

Leaving aside this question, there are a thousand and one problems facing us to be solved. Are you aware that Insurance policies issued by the Indian Insurance companies are 'not' accepted in this country. Why, when they are accepted in Belgium.

To give you an example, part of our produce, we insure with the New Indian Insurane Co., Ltd. When we first presented documents to our buyers, he refused to accept the Policy issued by that Company and asked us in future to give a British Policy. This, of course, we refused, and put up a fight, and although we have scored our point, we are still required to attach a letter of guarantee stating that in the event of claims, we shall pay our buyers here and recover the cost of claim ourselves in India. Instead of doing that, I could very well have chucked the New India Co., and insure with a British Company even at a reduced rate, but that was and is not our policy. How can the London Chamber of Commerce, India's section, help you in this way?

Are you aware that the Tata Bank was obliged to pay 1/4 per cent. to a British Bank for endorsing their Bill? Why? Are you aware that for a similar reason the Central Bank is hesitating to open out in this country. There are a thousand and one similar obstacles in our way and in which the London Chamber of Commerce cannot help us.

INDIANS DENIED MEMBERSHIP OF BUSINESS EXCHANGES.

Do you know that we are not allowed to be members of certain business Exchanges? Do you know that inspite of the Baroda Goyernment's definite instructions to their agents, they have so far tailed to send enquiries for their requirements to an Indian merchant. Why? Unfortunately he is not among us, otherwise he would have told you his story. Again in spite of the Mysore Government's clear instructions, its agents refuse to help an Indian who came to this country. Do you think anything about Pearl Section of the Chamber, if not please enquire.

Since there are people who think that since there is a chamber, that is, the London Chamber of Commerce, there is no need to form another one. To these, I say, go and see the work of the Joint East African Board. The West Africa Produce Merchants' Association and many more working when possible in conjunction with the London Chamber and independently when they do not agree. We wish to do similarly.

We do not wish to do any propaganda, political or social. What we want to do is to protect our interests, and if possible, to bring Indian importers and Indian merchants in this country together. We shall try to induce Indian Chambers in India to co-operate with us and help us.

Mr. Banthiya of the East India Produce Co., Ltd., who was next called upon by the Chairman to state his views said:—

HOW WESTERNERS BECAME MONOPOLISTS IN EAST.

I am a recent arrival here but during my short stay I also have experienced a great deal of difficulty, which I feel sure could only be removed when we have a Chamber of our own. It is a matter of great surprise to me that some of our Indian merchants who have been trading in this country for a considerable time, are still under the impression that an organisation such as the one we have under discussion, would not be of any special advantage to us, authough I believe the numbers of such gentlemen are very few. I can only conclude that these gentlemen are unaware of the history of the trade and commerce of the Western countries, and the way in which it has been developed all over the world: otherwise they would not have expressed such views as they have done.

To give you an instance of some of them, I will just narrate to you by way of example, the establishing of the Chamber of Commerce in our own country by the Western Merchants for the furtherance of Commerce.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was first established in Calcutta in 1834. The Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce in 1836. The first Chamber of Commerce was originally known as the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and it reorganised and was given its present name in 1853., Although the European merchants then trading in India, were so small in number that they could be counted on the fingers, they foresaw the possibilities which the establishment of a Chamber would bring, and with no fear as to the smallness of their numbers, they formed the Association and carried on its work strenuously and zealously, and are now reaping the fruits of their efforts by practically getting the monopoly of the trade of that country.

After one or two more speeches, it was decided to form the Indian Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Udani at this stage intimated that he had received a cable, in reply to his, from Mr. Hy. S. H. Polak, who is now on his way to India intimating that he would act as Hon. Solicitor, Mr. H. Dastoor has similarly agreed to act as Hon. Auditor. Mr. K. P. Mehta (Tata Ltd.) was elected President and the other office-bearers were also appointed.—Free Press.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

(Continued from page 7).

nothing wrong in his signing the report.—A. P.

IS INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION MANDATORY?

MR. PRAKASAM DEFENDS GANDHIJI'S CRITICISM

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

In a statement to the Press, Mr. T. Prakasam defends the criticism of Gandhiji on the Independence resolution and asks, "Are we to take it as mandatory?"

Mr. Prakasam points out that since it was no so framed as to alter the creed, he could not take it as a mandate. Assuming it was mandatory, he again asks what should be the attitude of the Congress members who had gone into the Councils. Are they or are they not to repudiate the oath of allegiance that they have already taken? Is it honest to carry on a campaign for Independence while we are still under the oath of loyalty. If it is a mandate, he continues, I feel it is the duty of every Congress member in the legislatures to repudiate the oath and then attempt to give effect to the resolution by attempting to sit in the Councils and vote down ministers' salaries until members are bodily removed from the legislatures by the military and police. If this is not to be done and if there is to be no sanction behind the resolution, it would be an empty declaration and if it is so, why quarrel with Gandhiji's criticism?—Free Press.

MUSLIM UNITY CONFERENCE WANTED

SUGGESTION OF "MUSLIM OUTLOOK'

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, Jan. 6.

The "Muslim Outlook" in a leading article formulates a definite plea for the adjudication of the differences of the Muslim parties. Without compromising the attitude to which Lahore and Calcutta are committed it suggests that the neutral party headed by Aga Khan and Abdul Rahim should take an initiative in the name of the community and call a conference of all past and present Presidents of the All-India League, all Chairmen of Reception Committees and Hon. Secretaries of the All-India League to determine whether either Lahore or Calcutta session was constitutional and, if both were unconstitutional, to act on the mandate of the community to call a fresh session in which all parties are represented and minority views are kept within the body whose solidarity will thus serve to promote communal as well as national organisation.

The "Outlook" regards it as a tragedy that instead of showing a greater harmony, both the community and the nation are at present in a greater state of disorganisation than before.

PT. MALAVIYA'S ATTITUDE QUESTIONED

BHAI PARAMANAND'S STRONG EXCEPTION TO UNITY RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

Bhai Parmanand, in a letter to the General Secretary of the Hindu Mahasabha, takes strong exception to the attitude of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya towards the Congress resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity. He holds that the Pandit has compromised the position of the Hindus and that he should not have taken the attitude he took without consulting the Working Committee of the Mahasabha. Bhai Parmanand has requested the General Secretary of the Mahasabha to convene an emergent meeting of the Working Committee to consider the unity resolution, in order to express considered Hindu opinion upon it.

It is understood that an emergent meeting of the Working Committee will be called shortly.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Aryan League will be held in the third week of January to consider the Congress resolution on Hindu-Muslim unity.—A.P.

48 HOURS' SEARCH PROVES FRUITLESS?

IS RAJA ALIVE

CALCUTTA Jan. 8.

Over 48 hours' search by the Calcutta Police has not succeeded in tracing the whereabouts of Raja Jai Prithivi Bahadur Singh, son-in-law of the Maharaja of Nepal. The suggestion made in certain quarters that the Raja has been kidnapped as the result of a conspiracy is discountenanced by the authorities. It is believed by the police that the Raja is still alive and they hope that he will be traced shortly.—A. P.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE

MAHARAJA OF NEPAL'S SON-IN-LAW MISSING

CALCUTTA, Jan. 8.

Police officers are scouring Calcutta in search of Raja Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh, son-in-law of His Highness the Maharaja of Nepal. The former was in Calcutta but his mysterious disappearance following a lone visit to a city shop was reported to the police yesterday. Enquiries have been made for the missing man at hospitals, railway stations, docks and morgues, but nothing likely to help in elucidating the mystery has been revealed. Even those most intimately acquainted with the Raja are unable to suggest any solution of the mystery.—A. P.

SOVIET POLITICAL BUREAU

STALINS PROGRAMME FOR RECONSTRUCTING RUSSIA

RIGA, Dec. 20.

For the first time since the Revolution not a single Jew has been appointed to membership of the new Political Bureau, which the Fifteenth Congress of the Communist Party which has just closed its sessions at Moscow, ratified. Six members of this Supreme Council are Russians, two Caucasians and one Lett. The Political Bureau is the Department which formulates and controls the destinies of the Proletarian Dictatorship.

Commissars Stallin and Kubyshev are the two Caucasians, Rudzutak the Lett, while Bukharin, Rykov, Vorroshilov, Kalinin, Molotov and Tomski are Russians.

FOREIGN OBSERVER'S IMPRESSIONS

Foreign observers of the Congress just closed believe it to have been the most important which has been held thus far as it marks the returns of Russians into the majority, and a large percentage of the most important of the posts under the appointment of the Congress have been given to Russians.

Dictator Stallin's programme for reconstructing Russia into a powerful Socialistic State in which workers and peasants will enjoy better living conditions than in any other country in the world, passed without a dissenting vote. In the future all the revenues of the Soviet, with the exception of appropriations needed to stir up trouble in the Near and Far East against England, will be devoted to purchasing machines to re-equip Russian industries, and agricultural machines and necessities needed by the peasants.

The long apology of the former Commissars, Kamenev and Zinoviev, and a long list of others who have been engaged in underhand work against Dictator Stallin failed to draw the sympathy of the delegates to the Congress which unanimously passed Commissar Rykov's motion that the dissenters should be informed they must make formal applications to enter the Communist Party and pass a six months' probationary period the same as any ordinary person.

TROTSKY UNREPENTANT.

Trotsky, the leader of the Oppositionists, made no appeal to the Congress for clemency.

One of the closing speeches of the Congress was made by Commissioner Rykov who revealed that Russia is unable to fulfil its grain export programme this year, and much less than the million and three hundred thousand tons contemplated will be exported.—Free Press.

HELP DETENUS' FUND

MR. S. C. BOSES APPEAL

CALCUTTA Jan. 8.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Treasurer of the Detenus' Fund, has issued a statement to the Press, appealing for subscriptions from the public for the relief of the Detenus and their families whose condition, he says, in many cases, is pitiable.

Mr. Bose makes an humble demand for a rupee from every College student in Bengal and eight annas from every school student. If this request of his meets an enthusiastic response, he says, he will be able to do lot for the Detenus who are still in custody.—Free Press.

ROUMANIA'S BOY KING

SURPRISING CHOICE OF CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

BUCHAREST, Dec. 20.

(By Mail.)

King Michael, Roumania's young sovereign, who is celebrating his first Christmas as King, has received more than five thousand presents already from the members of his family, private persons, Government officials and from City authorities and organisations.

Amongst the presents are toys, uniforms, living animals, sweets and mechanical contrivances. The more immediate members of the Royal Family will make their gifts on Christmas Eve, thus making the young King the possessor of probably more presents than any other reigning celebrity.

SURPRISING CHOICES.

Asked what he preferred most of all as a Christmas present the Young King Michael, who remembers very vividly the recent fire which destroyed the Royal Palace, declared enthusiastically; "Give me a real fire engine."

His second choice was a "real motor boat" in which he could some day descend the Danube to the Black Sea.

Questioned as to whether there was anything else he desired, King Michael surprised his family by declaring that he wanted Santa Claus to bring back his father Prince Carol to him.

Queen Marie is introducing the English custom of miseltoe in the Royal Palace this Christmas, together with the typical English Christmas tree loaded with gifts.—Free Press.

MONOPOLY OF LAND OWNING CLASSES

BIG SWALLOW THE SMALL ONES

DELHI, Jan. 7.

A number of shop-keepers of Lyallpore and Jhang have submitted a memorial to the Governor saying that the fundamental object of the Land Alienation Act, which was to protect the agricultural classes from the covetousness of moneylenders, has not been achieved in so far as small land-holders are being swallowed by bigger ones. They further point out the monopoly of land-owning classes can never be justified. But if it is allowed in the case of agriculturists, it is only fair that the trading classes should not be deprived of that right. The division between agriculturists and non-agriculturists is quite arbitrary. In conclusion, the memorialists desired that all arbitrary distinctions between classes be removed from the scope of the Land Alienation Act.—Free Press.

GANGES BOATMEN ON STRIKE

PILGRIMS INCONVENIENCED

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The strike of boatmen still continues and consequently there were very few people seen bathing at the Sangam to-day on account of the Mela.

The authorities appear to be firm in their attitude. They contend that the increase made in boatmen's license fee was very insignificant and that no objection was then raised by the boatmen. Besides with increase in the license fee there had also been an increase of six pies per passenger in the prescribed tariff rates which the boatmen could charge from the pilgrims.

An order, it is understood, has been issued calling upon the boatmen either to resume their trade after payment of the license fee or to remove their boats from the river banks.

The Mela authorities propose to call boatmen from other places for convenience of the pilgrims visiting the Mela if the strike continues.—Free Press.

BATHING MELA AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 8.

The annual Magh mela commenced at Allahabad on Saturday. Owing to an unfavourable course taken by the river this year there happens to be an unusually longer distance from the bank than it used to be in previous years.

The important bathing days of the Mela will be January 14 (Makar Sankrant) January 27 (Basant Panchmi) and February 5 (Magh Pournima).—Free Press.

DEHRA DUN MILITARY COLLEGE

C. IN C. SELECTS TEN BOYS FOR ADMISSION

DELHI, Jan. 8.

The Commander-in-Chief has selected ten boys from among the candidates recommended by the local governments and administrations for admission to the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military College at Dehra Dun. The successful candidates hail from districts as far apart as the N. W. F. Province and Madras.

It will be recalled that the Skeen Committee spoke in terms of high praise of the training given at the College especially from the point of view of boys who enter the army, and recommended further expansion of the College over and above the gradual increase in numbers from 70 to 120 which is now in progress. The training at the College is similar to that given in English public schools allowance being made for Indian conditions. The fees at the College are Rs. 1,500 per annum.—A. P.

RANGOON RICE MILL ABLAZE

LOSS OF SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

A serious fire broke out last night at Upper Pazoondaung in the machine room of a rice mill belonging to the Anglo-Burma Rice Company and all machinery as well as the mill building was completely destroyed. The fire was kept confined to where it originated and adjacent buildings engine room, and stock were all saved. The mill worked till late last evening. The cause of the fire is not known. The loss is estimated at about seven lakhs of rupees although this figure is not officially confirmed. The mill was covered by insurance.—A. P.

VIENNA STUDENTS ON TRIAL

FOR ATTACKING JEWISH SYNAGOGUES

VIENNA Dec. 20.

The local authorities at Klausenburg have commenced prosecutions of some of the students arrested in the recent student riots at Grosswardein and Klausenburg, in which Jews were ill-treated and Jewish Synagogues and buildings extensively damaged.

The leader of one of the student gangs who was caught smashing the interior of the Klausenburg Synagogue, and was one of those chiefly concerned in stealing Holy Books from the Synagogue has been sentenced to three months imprisonment. The trial of other students is proceeding.—Free Press.

FLOOD CATASTROPHE.

(Continued from page 7).

of London, Tate Gallery, Waterloo Hospital, St. Thomas Hospital, Blackwall Tunnel, Chelsea Power House and Woolwich Arsenal causing damage to the extent of thousands sterling. In the Tate Gallery numerous Turner sketches were ruined. There were ten feet of water in the Veveys Chocolate Firms.

TENEMENTS RENDERED UNINHABITABLE.

Advantage was taken of the low tide to repair the breached Thames abutments. Entrances to all the streets were barricaded with heavy clay and earth fortifications consolidated with piles of sandbags. Dwellers stuffed up cracks in doors and windows and remained astir until the high tide receded at three on Sunday morning, and further danger was temporarily passed. Scores of tenements have been rendered uninhabitable and their contents ruined by yesterday's inundation of the Thames side. Municipalities and other organisations have constituted relief committees to provide food and shelter to crowds of refugees sleeping in two halls of the Westminster Cathedral, which is built on comparatively high ground and is one of the few buildings in the neighbourhood to keep dry.—Reuter.

CONTRAST TO SPRING LIKE WEATHER

PEOPLE COME OUT IN PYJAMAS

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Last night Londoners were enjoying spring-like weather in contrast to recent frosts and a full moon was shining when the wave of destruction swept down completely surprising everyone. His Majesty's "President" which is now used as a training ship and is permanently anchored opposite the Reuter's Building, presented an alarming spectacle. The ship rose with the rushing tide until it became a towering menace, floating at the street level. It was temporarily feared that she would break her moorings. The Tower of London was flooded with a dramatic suddenness. Embankment at Grosvenor Road became a scene of absolute desolation. Paving blocks were forced up and piled in confusion on roadway in the middle of which a boat was thrown up and stranded. Firemen engaged in rescue work in Westminster rowed the boat through the street. Crowds from threatened houses clad very lightly over their night-clothes huddled shivering in the streets. Regent's Canal rose to a phenomenal height. Two barges were flung on towpath while the Canal at one point was completely blocked with tons of timber.—Reuter's Special.

SAWANTWADI STATE SUBJECTS CONFERENCE

IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED

DEMAND FOR ELECTED LEGISLATURE DEFEATED

The Sawant Wadi State Subjects Conference met again at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel on Sunday afternoon with Mr. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., in the chair.

The Conference passed in all 18 resolutions though it was proposed to pass 19 in all, the one thrown out being the most important among them the one demanding an elected legislative body with powers to discuss the budget and other matters of importance relating to the state.

The first resolution expressed loyalty to His Highness the Sar Desai of Sawant-Wadi and the Rani Saheb. The second prayed for long life to the Prince and the Princess. These two resolutions were moved from the chair and adopted.

AN IMPORTANT MOTION DEFEATED.

The third resolution thanked Their Highnesses the Rajah and the Rani of Sawant Wadi for their magnificent services to the subjects of the State in matters social, religious and political. The fourth resolution demanding an elected legislature for the State was moved by Mr M. D. Shirodker and was seconded and supported by Messrs. S. S. Naik and A. M. Khan respectively.

An amendment was moved to the effect that the reference about presenting the budget and other matters of the state to the legislature be adopted.

The amendment was put to the vote and was declared lost by a majority. The original resolution was then put to vote, but it too, was lost by a majority.

ESTABLISHMENT OF LOCAL BOARD.

In the next resolutions the Conference demanded the establishment of local boards and municipalities in principal towns and districts, and village panchayats for the villages.

A resolution requesting the ruler to provide better facilities for the spread of primary education in the state and for improving the physique of school-boys was then passed.

The sixth resolution demanded the appointment of a Joint Committee of officials and non-officials to inquire into the conditions of the agrienlturists of the state and to make suggestions for their betterment.

A resolution moved by Mr. Palav requested the chief to see that more co-operative credit societies were started and a State Bank was established in the State.

The next resolution demanded the establishment of more courts. While Mr. Nigudkar moved one of the more important resolutions demanding the prohibition of offering girls to temples.

Resolutions were also passed advising the subjects of Sawant Wadi State residing in Bombay to start a Co-operative Society, requesting the state authorities to disseminate agricultural news by starting experimental farms, demanding legislation to put a stop to gambling in the state and recommending changes in the Temples' Act so as to bring a more harmonious management of temples in the State.

Mr. Joshi the president of the Conference was authorised to forward the resolutions passed to His Highness the Sar Desai of Sawant Wadi.

The Conference terminated late in the evening with hearty vote of thanks to the president who had throughout conducted the proceedings with great ability.

EARTHQUAKE IN KENYA

BUILDINGS CRACKED

LONDON, Jan. 8.

Nairobi.—A series of rather severe earth tremours were felt throughout Kenya on Friday night, lasting from ten seconds to a minute. Reports received from Mombasa, Nakuru, Nyeri and Eldoret show that while the shocks were very distinct there was little damage to property. At other places, buildings were cracked but there were no casualties.—Reuter's Special.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Mr. H. A. Sams, Lt.-Colonel G. H. Willis and Lt.-Colonel R. F. Beyts arrived at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 7th January.

The Old Paulines held their Annual Dinner at Government House Bombay on Saturday the 7th January. The following were present:—The Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Wilson, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. F. G. Arnould, Lt.-Colonel C. H. Willis, Mr. H. A. Sams, Lt.-Colonel A. de C. Reonick, Mr. A. P. Goldney, Mr. H. B. Clayton, Lt.-Colonel R. F. Beyts, Mr. C. R. Bland, Mr. E. C. Reid, Major W. de B. Wood, Major H. N. Geary, Mr. R. S. Meberley, Mr. C. E. Ball, Mr. C. K. Daphtary, Mr. M. Hunter, Mr. S. C. Latif, Mr. P. C. Penberthy, Mr. W. H. Shoobert, Mr. G. H. Gadsden, Mr. K. A. Saffery, Mr. B. K. Daphtary, Mr. W. H. E. Garrod, Mr. P. J. Cator, Mr. E. Radbone, Mr. F. R. Williams, Mr. D. D. G. Carmichael, Mr. A. T. Cornfield and Mr. G. Cruddas.

H. E. the Viceroy, Lady Irwin and party left for Rewa on Sunday afternoon.

SOCIETIES FOR SALARY-EARNERS

WANTED A CO-OPERATORS' HOLIDAY

FORT CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

After the Presidential address had been delivered at the meeting of the Fort Co-operative Conference on Saturday at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, the resolutions were taken in hand. The President, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, moved:—

This Conference expresses its regret at the sad demise of Mr. C. S. Deole, B.A., Chairman of the Bombay Co-operative Institute, who was a zealous Co-operator and sympathises with his bereaved family and requests the Chairman to forward a copy of the resolution to the Servants of India Society.

The resolution was carried, all standing.

SOCIETIES FOR SALARY-EARNERS.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Seth then moved:

This Conference is of opinion that there is a great need in the Fort area of having more 'Salary Earners' Societies' as well as 'Service Societies' and with that view urges upon all Co-operators as well as officers of big concerns, to help the promotion of such societies.

Mr. Seth described the woes of salary-earners whose necessities were multifarious and whose income was usually too meagre to meet the demands. He pointed out the various benefits of the societies, the formation of which was suggested in the resolution. The watchword of the present and the coming race, he said, was co-operation and not competition and he concluded with an appeal to advance the cause of the poor salary earner.

Mr. Girdharlal Mehta seconding the resolution laid stress on the necessity of forming such societies.

An amendment was at this stage moved adding the words 'and thrift societies' after the words 'service societies' in the resolution.

As the amendment was accepted by the mover, the resolution as amended was put to vote and carried unanimously.

LOANS TO MEMBERS.

Mr. K. J. Dubash moved:

This Conference draws the attention of various Communal and Salary Earners Co-operative Credit Societies in Bombay to the fact that some common members of two or more such societies often borrow from all such Societies beyond their capacity to repay and is of opinion that all credit societies concerned should adopt proper safeguards to avoid grant of facile credit in such cases.

Mr. Dubash pointed out how one person could, under the existing laws, become a member of several societies and could borrow loans from all the societies thus making himself almost unable to return them. That, Mr. Dubash said, was absolutely a harmful practice and it was necessary to put a stop to it at once.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi (Surat), seconding the resolution said that the facilities for financing ought not to be more than necessary in order to save a society from giving out loans to all and sundry as also to those who were members of other societies and who had taken loans from those societies. Mr. Gandhi pointed out that the difference between a money-lender and a credit society was that while the former loaned out money to an undefinite extent, as to get the debtor under his control, the latter's purpose was only to help its members in times of need.

After the resolution was further supported, it was put to vote and was carried.

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE.

Mr. K. C. Desai then oved:

This Conference welcomes the move taken for the formation of the Co-operative Insurance Society and recommends all the Co-operative Societies to help the working of this Society.

Mr. Desai unfolded the plan of the proposed society which, he said, was going to be registered very soon. That Society would insure a co-operator for at least a sum of Rs. 150. It would have no capital and some leading co-operators would stand as guarantors so as to satisfy the policy-holders. Mr. Desai exhorted his hearers to take advantage of the society when it actually comes into existence.

MR. V. C. Jadav (Surat) supporting the resolution laid stress on the need of Co-operative insurance among the villagers and agriculturists.

The resolution, on being put to vote, was carried unanimously.

ALL-INDIA CO-OPERATORS' DAY

The following are the rest of the resolutions passed by the Conference:—

This Conference welcomes the idea of forming Co-operative Stationery Purchase Society in the Fort area, which has a very large number of offices consuming all sorts of stationery and urges upon all Co-operative Societies and big concerns to help the promotion of such a Society.

This Conference is of opinion that Propaganda Officers for the various districts of Bombay are necessary and requests the societies in the Fort area in particular to contribute from the Charity Funds at their disposal towards the maintenance of such an organizer in the Fort District.

This Conference with a view to bring into closer association and to encourage social amenities amongst the various societies and individual co-operators in the Fort area recommends the organization of a Co-operator's Club, for the following among other purposes:—

(1) Club amenities and Gymkhana.

(2) The organisation of social gatherings of the members of various societies.

(3) Arranging of debates and discussions on co-operative and allied subjects between members of different societies.

(4) Organizations of excursions and tours.

(5) Formation of study circles.

This Conference resolves that the Provincial Co-operative Institute be requested, in consultation with similar institutes in other Provinces to move the international co-operative alliance to allow India to fix an All-India Co-operators' Day which may be convenient to all Provinces.

This Conference is of opinion that with a view to popularize the co-operative movement, the All-India Co-operators' Day ought to be observed in schools, Colleges and various offices and requests the Provincial Co-operative Institute to move the Government to declare the All-India Co-operators' Day as a Bank and Public holiday.

Mr. K. C. Desai, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, then thanked the President on behalf of his Committee and the delegates and garlanded him.

The proceedings of the session then terminated amidst applause.

The President, delegates and other guests were then treated to light refreshments.

MURDER OF WIFE'S LOVER

LITHUANIAN GETS SIX YEARS' HARD LABOUR

KOVNO, Dec. 21.

The Kovno Garrison Court Martial has sentenced John Roman a Lithuanian-American to six years' hard labour for the murder of Lieutenant Colonel Doctor Brunse, his wife's lover.

Roman was charged with shooting Dr. Brunse last August at the Lithuanian seaside town of Polanden. Roman had a large business in Kovno, introducing foreign products to local manufacturers. Dr. Brunse was attentive to his wife, and all Kovne discussed the romance before Roman knew what was happening.

When the wife declared her intention of obtaining a divorce and of marrying the doctor, Roman accusing the latter of breaking up his home, emptied his revolver at the officer who died a few hours later.

Roman threw himself upon the mercy of the Court Martial declaring that he did not intend to kill Dr. Brunse, but only wound him, and the fact that seven of the eight shots which took effect entered the doctor's legs whilst he was running away somewhat substantialed the claim, as death was caused by a shot in the back.

Dr. Brunse was one of the most popular officers in the Lithuanian Army.—Free Press.

FRENCH CHORUS GIRLS THREATENED STRIKE

CLAIM EQUAL PAYMENT WITH ENGLISH GIRLS

PARIS, Dec. 21.
(By Mail.)

The jealousy and illfeeling existing between the French chorus girls of the smaller vaudeville houses and the English troupes of girls who receive better pay and are featured in the best Parisian Music Halls, have given local theatrical managers a scare. The long-heralded feud between both groups has flared to such an extent that the French girls have indicated that they will strike if necessary to obtain the same compensation as the young ladies from across the Channel.

The English girls have long had the reputation of being the better disciplined and better trained of the two groups. They go through a rigorous system of training. They are engaged by the local big houses where a good chorus is the first essential to a successful play presentation. They work seven nights a week, perform on regular matinee days and earn at least £4 per week. The French dancers are said to be less trained and to find less favour in the eyes of critical Parisian audiences. They earn in the average about one pound less per week although in a few cases they earn more than the English girls.

Now it is indicated that the American girls playing in local choruses are included in the general dispute.

The threatened strike of the young French ladies may result in the establishment of a School for dancing here in which the French girls will be trained to compete with the English girls behind the footlights.—Free Press.

FRENCH RAILWAYS

SUSTAIN A LOSS OF 420 MILLION FRANCS THIS YEAR

PARIS, Dec. 21.
(By Mail.)

The French Railways for the most part privately operated but guaranteed against loss by the Government show a deficit of approximately four hundred and twenty million francs this year, of which the State, or State Railway lost the staggering total of thirty-four million francs, according to figures just available.

The Nord Railway, serving the north-eastern industrial section of France, made thirteen millions francs, and the Alsatian lines formerly operated by the Germans, made thirty-nine million francs profit.

The Est Railway well organised and directed made the sum of eighty million francs, this railway also running through a thriving and populous district, while the Paris-Orleans line serving the South-Western part of France lost one hundred and forty nine million francs. The Midi which serves the very south of France, lost ninety million francs, due to the extensive electrification of its lines.

The losses of the State Railway, which runs from Paris to Brittany Normandy and all the North-Western corners of France with less mileage and fewer passengers than any of the other lines, are traced by experts directly to the inefficiency of the Government ownership, this being the only line in France which the State operates directly.—Free Press.

RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN RUSSIA

INCREASIN G PARTICIPATION BY YOUTH

COMMUNISTS PERTURBED

RIGA, Decemb. 22.

The reason for the renewal of anti-religious demonstrations this Christmas, including street parades and demonstrations before the Churches is owing to the gradual awakening of the Russian Orthodox Church, explains the Moscow "Pravda," which reports for the first time that the former State Church of Russia is actually proselytizing seeking converts especially amongst Russia's youth.

RUSSIAN GIRLS SPREADING RELIGION.

Russian girlhood is blamed by the "Pravda" for increasing the strength of religion amongst the young people. The Young People Associations which have been formed by the Churches and which decry profainity, drinking and smoking and which until now consisted ninety percent of girls are now suddenly drawing boys into their ranks. The Churches, continues the paper, have succeeded in finding loopholes in the Bolshevik Laws by forming choirs and sewing circles which in fact are really occasions for meeting for Bible study and to obtain the knowledge necessary for confirmation in the Church.

According to careful estimates which have been made by investigators these Church organisation now consist of one-third boys and two-thirds girls and they are growing in size monthly.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS SUCCEEDING.

In the Melitopol District, near the Crimea, the Russian Branch of the Baptist Church has already enlisted ninety per cent. of the youths of the district into religious associations. The themes of Brotherhood, Love and Unity which are being preached by these associations are "particularly distasteful to Communists" declares the "Pravda" which points out that the Communist creed consists of class solidarity, hate against the capitalists and unity in the Communist Party.

In order to combat the present religious revival the "Pravda" says that the Communist Organisation "Bezboshniki"—("The Godless") is preparing big demonstrations before the Churches at Christmas when effigies of Christ and the Apostles will be paraded both on Christmas Eve and on the Russian Christmas which is celebrated thirteen days later. The last open-air demonstrations of the "Bezboshniki" occurred three years ago resulting in such bloody riots that the Government prohibited all outdoor anti-religious parades and demonstrations.—Free Press.

WORST SPELL OF COLD WEATHER IN HOLLAND

DUTCH PEOPLE IN HIGH SPIRITS

THE HAGUE, Decem. 22.

Holland is experiencing the worst spell of cold weather it has had for years. Rivers and canals are frozen up and even a great part of the Zuyder Zee is under ice, making the Dutch inland water navigation for the greater part impossible.

SCHOOLS CLOSED.

Over the whole country skating competitions and ice festivities are being held. The members of the Royal Family are taking part in these winter sports sleighing and skating. The Dutch people are in high spirits at the return of such ice conditions which have been absent for so many years. Most of the schools have been closed to enable the scholars to participate in the winter sports.

The biggest event in the Dutch Ice Sports is the International Frisian Eleven Town Skating Tour. All well-known Dutch skaters are taking part and several foreign competitors are arriving.—Free Press.

An A. P. message from Rangoon dated the 8th instant says: His Excellency Sir Charles Innes accompanied by the Chairman of the Port Commissioners visited the Rangoon Port yesterday.

SEARCHLIGHT ON LABOUR SHOW

(Continued from page 7.)

constituted by election from members of the All-India body. On this Sirdar Habib-Ullah, a Secretary of the Reception Committee, came out and gave us in writing that the meeting being then convened was of the League Council. Afzal Haque, (signatory No 4) said that he was a member of the League Council and hence entitled to attend the meeting. Mohammad Alam and Mazhar Ali (signatories 1 and 5) claimed that they probably enjoyed the same privilege. Sirdar Habib-Ullah returned to the hall on the plea of consulting his registers, came out and said that they were not shown so therein. He, however, suggested that we might allowed to attend as visitors if we sought permission for that from the President. We accordingly did so but our request met a curt "No". We are in a position to positively assert that the aforesaid meeting contained many persons who were not members of the League Council. The facts enumerated above would abundantly prove that the organisers of the Lahore session desired our exclusion, depriving us of our legitimate rights and even refusing ordinary courtesy.

PRESIDENT'S ARBITRARINESS.

Later in the afternoon Malak Lal Khan wrote to the President enquiring whether certain gentlemen including himself and Afzal Haque (signatory No. 4) were not to be allowed to attend the Council meetings, notwithstanding documentary proof in their possession to establish their membership of the same. The President had then to yield and sent us a telephonic message through the same Sirdar Habib-ullah that Afzul Haque (signatory No. 4) and a few others named in the letter were members who could attend the Council meeting then going on at his house. Afzal Haque (signatory No. 4) and Malak Lal Khan immediately proceeded there but to find that most of the resolutions had already been disposed of. These facts most clearly prove the arbitrary and unconstitutional procedure that was being adopted and contemplated to be adopted towards those who differed from the President and his party. It may also be stated here that we received several complaints from different individuals that the sale of tickets was denied to them because they did not declare to pledge their support for resolutions which might be moved in furtherance of the policy of the organisers of the Lahore session. Even at the entrance those gentlemen who were suspected to belong to the oppositionists were constantly obstructed by volunteers and complaints to this effect were repeatedly brought to the notice of the President particularly by Mazhar Ali (signatory No. 5). In this concern we are obliged to Dr. Kh. Shaja-ud-Din and Maulvi Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din without whose help the oppositionists might not have found way to the meeting. It is very curious that in face of such behaviour on the part of those who held the session, police was requisitioned in a large boy to intimidate those who were guilty of entertaining difference of opinion.

OPPOSITION AT OPEN SESSION.

The League session commenced about 11-30 and after Presidential address, the League Council was hurriedly resolved into Subjects Committee. The session reopened about 3-30 p.m. the Subjects Committee during the short interval having framed not less than half a dozen important resolutions. When a resolution which had reference to the framing of Indian Constitution and the Royal Commission was moved, Afzal Haque (signatory No. 4) opposed the resolution and Mohammad Alam (signatory No. 1) moved an amendment asking to delete that portion which contained reference to the Royal Commission. The President occasionally interrupted speakers for the amendment and spoke to the gathering attempting to refute their arguments on two intervals of 10 minutes each for prayer, the hall was ordered to be vacated to check the oppositionists. Throughout the discussion on the resolution which lasted for about four hours, the opposition speakers and their supporters were actually sworn at from one quarter of the hall or the other. After the acceptance of Mohd. Alam's motion for closure, the President began addressing the meeting. Afzul Haque and Raja Ghazanfar Ali objected on point of order that it was against all precedent and convention for him to speak at that stage but they were ruled out. Mohammad Alam (signatory No. 1) objected on the ground that it was extremely unfair even if not unconstitutional, but was ruled out with remarks that the President was not like the speaker of the House of Commons but that it was his duty to lead the House in the right direction. The President spoke against the amendment for about half an hour, although he did not allow more than 5 to 10 minutes to any other speaker. The amendment was then put to vote and declared lost by a majority. As a few individuals claiming to be representatives of various province (like Mr A. K. Ghaznavi from Bengal, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan from Bombay and Mr. Abdul Aziz from Peshawar) were present at the meeting, and their votes carried the total number of votes alloted to each province under the League constitution, there was no hope of any resolution or amendment being carried against the reactionary elements that had come together to influence the deliberations. Our only object was to make the voice of the Punjab Muslims heard in a most uncongenial atmosphere.

PARTISAN PRESIDENT.

We believe firmly that declaration of the Punjab votes was incorrect and Mohammad Alam (signatory No.1) Afzul Haque (signatory No. 4) and several others claimed a regular counting. The President was unwillingly to accede to this demand and even remarked to Mohammad Alam that he would take it as a personal insult if such counting was insisted upon. The latter asserted that, besides a mistake in counting which was only made by sight within a couple of minutes, members of other provinces had voted with the Punjab and hence he must solicit a regular counting. In brief, the President, notwithstanding, the repeated demand made by many members for a counting, refused to do so and declared the amendment lost. We also announce that the resolution, itself to the best of our knowledge was never put to vote either or after our walk-out.

We were convinced that our voting strength in the Punjab was much more and that of the other party much less than that declared an awere consequently contemplating the propriety of walking out after all this intolerably unfair-treatment when another incident helped the decision.

Mr. Mohammand Hayat, supporter of our views, complained to the President that he had been repeatedly sworn at in a most filthy language by Mr. Abdul Razaque barrister, belonging to the other party, but the complaint instead of receiving any redress invited wrath and annoyance and the President ordered that the next step to be taken against Mr. Mohammad Hayat would be his compulsory expulsion from the hall.

OPPOSITION PUNJAB VOTES.

Taking into consideration the extremely unjust treatment of the President and his party, on the whole and persistent denial of our legitimate rights by them we had no other alternative but to walk out of the meeting Mohammad Alam (signatory No. 17 walked out first and most of our supporters followed the lead. When he came out into the compound he advised his supporters to disperse and make no demonstration. About 15 to 20 of them had left the precincts when Abdul Qadir (signatory No. 3) came out and asked all those present who voted for the amendment to hand over their tickets of membership to him. These tickets collected at that time counted 73. Abdul Qadir (signatory No. 3) returned to the meeting and presenting the bundle of tickets to the president openly declared that he had in possession 73 tickets of those who supported the amendment and that there were several other members who had gone away without hinding over their tickets to him. Besides, he said there were those who supported the amendment but did not follow the walk-out lead and were present in the mall, Abdul Qadir (signatory No. 3) asked whether on these facts the demand for a regular counting was unjust and 73 was the correct number of votes from the Punjab for the amendment. The President was pleased to admit that he might have made a mistake in counting but asserted that counting other provinces the amendment was los by majority. Abdul Qadir (signatory No. 3) said that he only wanted to show the true position of the Punjab.

We refuse to impute dishonest motives but we do maintain that in our humble opinion supporters of the amendment were not in minority in the Punjab.

In circumstances detailed above we leave our attitude both in joining and walking out of the Lahore session to the judgment of the public in general and our Muslim brothers in particular.—"Tribune."

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SPIRIT OF PURITANISM IN PARIS

GROWING PROTESTS AGAINST POLICE MEASURES

PARIS, Dec. 21.
(By Mail.)

Paris is in the astonishing position of having to defend herself against an encroaching spirit of Governmental regulation of private morals, a spirit of puritanism or reform, or whatever one may choose to call it, according to the "Paris Soir."

The immediate cause of the growing protests by indignant Frenchmen is the effort of M. Chiappem, Perfect of Police, to drive the "Magdalens" off the Paris streets.

In an article entitled "Let us protect Our Virtue but don't Let Us Make Paris A Puritan Desert", Mr. Arthur Laton writes in the "Paris Soir" in part as follows;

POLICE VIGILENCE.

"Every day police cars hurry to the stations filled with shivering Messalines, collected in the streets by the vigilant defenders of our virtue. It seems that the purpose is to protect our reputation in the eyes of foreigners, and to keep our foreign boulevardiers from being loothered with offensive solicitations and indecent proposals."

"Fifteen days before the big parade of the American Legion, the boulevards were forbidden to prostitutes. Did that prevent our valorus visitors from hurling themselves four abreast through the doors of the petits salons in the Rue de Provence, and to rid themselves impetuously of the perpetual continence imposed on them by American puritanism?

"VENUS FLED, BUT MERCURY FOLLOWED."

"Formerly the Palais Royal quarter was the popular rendezvous of "courtisanes" of all classes. The merchants of the Quarter one day conceived the absurd idea of asking the authorities to clear them out from under the historic arcades. One year later the merchants themselves were all ruined."

"Venus fled, to be sure, but Mercury, God of commerce followed after. That ought to be big enough to defend ourselves, if we judge it necessary.—Free Press.

WORLD WIDE IMPROVEMENT IN SHIP BUILDING

LONDON, Jan. 7.

Lloyd's shipbuilding returns for the quarter ending 31st December show a world-wide improvement in shipbuilding, world figures for vessels building being 5118721 tons. Figures for Britain and Ireland are double those for the quarter ending December 1926, namely, 1577913 tons now building of which over 200,000 tons will be registered in the Dominions, Germany is building 472295 tons and Italy, Holland, France, and Sweden, over a 100,000 each, but in no country is tonnage commenced during the quarter sufficient to replace the tonnage launched.

Tanker construction in which there is a remarkable increase represents nearly twentyfour percent of the total world tonnage under construction. Shipowners are favouring more and more motorships which represent fortyone per cent of the total building in Britain and Ireland, and over sixtytwo percent of the total building abroad.—Reuter's Special.

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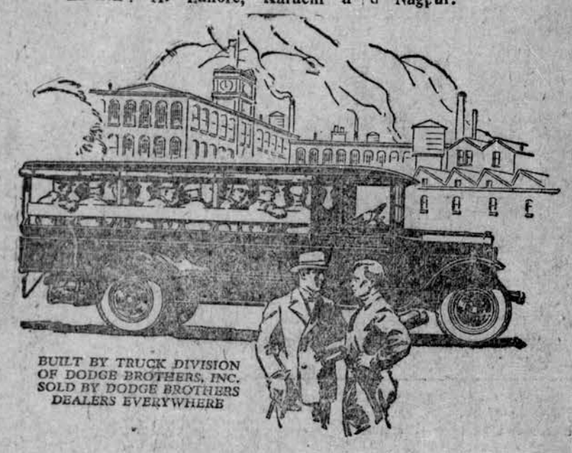

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REPLY TO MISS MAYO.

(Continued from page 6.)

citement" were closed, found in the partition of Bengal an opening for exciting diversion, a pleasing pastime!

NO RESPONSIBILTY.

The throbbing life of Bengal naturally animated the other parts of India. In order to meet the growing dissatisfaction with British administration, the Morley-Minto reforms enlarging the Councils were introduced in 1908. Though the Indians were given wider opportunity to express their views, the most vital element of responsibility was entirely lacking. Since ultimate decision in all cases still rested with the Government, the Councils were left with no function except that of criticism. Such "political education" could hardly have resulted in anything other than the passing of empty resolutions, mere "talk, recriminations and shiftings of blame," of which Miss Mayo complains. Nevertheless, the Indian National Congress was steadily forging ahead and nationalism was driving its tenacious roots deeper.

At this juncture, Europe set ablaze the World War. Despite her dissatisfaction, India not only remained loyal to the end of the conflict, but enthusiastically aided Great Britain with men and money. None of the self-governing Dominions made a greater contribution to the defence of the Empire. In men alone India provided 100,000 more than the total number of soldiers sent by all the colonies put together. Poverty-stricken though she was, India contributed nearly £500,000,000 as a special gift to meet the expenses of Great Britain's war and unstintingly helped in many other ways. On August 20, 1917, Great Britain made the solemn declaration that her policy would be the progressive realization of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire. Mother India's hope that in recognition of the large burden she had borne in the interests of the Empire, "self-determination" might crystallize into Dominion Home Rule, led her to pin her faith on the declaration of the Secretary of State for India, and on the Wilsonian ideal of freedom for weaker peoples. Hoping for results in keeping with her legitimate claims, she set afoot a vigorous constitutional agitation. But within three months of the close of the war, India stood face to face with the grim reality of Rowlatt Act, which gave to authorities certain special powers for the internment of Indian citizens.

"BENEFITS" OF BRITISH RULE.

Independent thinkers with powers of leadership, courage of conviction and passionate love of their country, are a priceless portion of a country's national wealth. But the policy of imperialism is to comb the country of such leaders in order to exploit the dumb and helpless masses. Regulation III of 1818 and the Bengal Ordinances and other such regulations have been successfully applied for this purpose. For example, S. C. Bose, a brilliant graduate of Calcutta University, once member of the Indian Civil Service, a leader of the Swaraj Party and Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation, was arrested under suspicion and detained in prison for more than two years without trial. Then when his health broke down seriously, rendering him useless to his country he was released—last May. It was reported in the Bengal Legislative Council last March that by the enforcement of these lawless laws, there were in Bengal alone sixty-eight men still in jail without trial! Most of our leaders, like Tilak, Lajpat Rai, C. R. Das, Gandhi and a host of others during the last half century have similarly served a term or more in jail. Even the poet Tagore is considered a "political suspect" to-day, and was in danger of imprisonment before he received world recognition in the Nobel Prize award. How can India make progress when her promising sons are so easily gotten rid of and patriotism is so mercilessly suppressed by an alien Government? India, keenly alive to the loss she had already suffered, was unwilling to make further legal provision in times of peace by the Rowlatt Act for human sacrifices to the goddess imperialism. Was India wrong in demanding that proper justification should be offered if a defensible wartime measure were to become a permanent part of the system of government of the country? The British bureaucracy, showing no adequate grounds for it, passed the bill in opposition to the expressed will of a whole people. If India was led to set this down as a proof of the hypocrisy of the British policy rather than as an embodiment of the spirit of the solemn declaration, who could blame her? The passing of the bill in the teeth of such opposition naturally intensified India's political consciousness.

THE PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

Following closely upon the passing of the Rowlatt Act, and within six months of the armistice, the bloody massacre of Amritsar was perpetrated by the British General Dyer—in that very province of the Punjab which had provided Great Britain with almost half the troops that were sent from India, though its population is only one-twelfth of the whole country. The wounding and murdering of over 1,500 defenceless men, women and children, the forsaking of the dying and the wounded without medical aid, the brutal flogging and whipping of boys of tender age, the barbarous "crawling orders," the indiscriminate arrests and confiscations and the heorish "fancy punishments" are all too ghastly to narrate. But they made India wonder if any of the alleged German atrocities during the war could exceed the brutality committed by the British at Amritsar in a time of peace. The belated and indifferent way in which the British Government dealt with this atrocity helped to aggravate Indian feeling. To add fuel to the fire, while the British Government in the Punjab was haggling over doles for those poor bereft widows and homeless orphans, in England unprecedented public subscriptions to the extent of about 130,000 dollars were raised for General Dyer in appreciation of his heroism. (Incidentally, it was several months before the news of this massacre managed to leak out in the American Press!) Is it astonishing if the bloody massacre led the Poet Tagore to renounce the much coveted honour of Knighthood and Mahatma Gandhi to strip himself of all the British medals and decorations for meritorious services and to denounce the Government as "satanic?" In the face of all this, how is one to explain the phenomenon of a woman who, labouring so hard to find a clue to India's political unrest, delivers to the world her theory of "sexual exhaustion"?

India had been agitating for Dominion Home Rule, but when the solemn declaration revealed itself as the Montagu-Chelmsford reform scheme, great indeed was her disappointment. She now had a dyarchical Government. Whereas departments such as those of local self-government, education and agriculture were transferred to Indian Ministries, the vital matters of military, fiscal and foreign policy and administration, in which Indians should have a voice, were retained in the hands of the British. Though the reforms marked an advance from the British point of view, India refused to be satisfied with anything less than fiscal autonomy, control of foreign policy and a national militia responsible to the Indian Government.

In spite of the odds against her, has India achieved anything so far, or has she been "idly weeping over her own futility?" In the first stage of agitation, she won for herself a feeble and muzzled representation in the Government; further agitation led to the unmuzzling of the representatives though they were still denied any share of responsibility in administration. The Bengal anti-partition agitation helped to develop public opinion strong enough to force the bureaucratic will ultimately to yield to the demands of the people. And the last period of agitation ushered in partial responsibility in the administration. Moreover, the application of the principle of non-violence in politics, under Gandhi's leadership, generated a moral power which dispelled fear and eliminated bombs and assassinations from organized politics. The masses have been stirred from their "placid contentment" to political thinking as never before, and a united political outlook has been created by the belief that the fate of India must henceforth be determined by Indians and not by aliens. With such achievements to her credit, India is now working for the full control of the Government, and until that goal is reached political unrest can never cease.

BLIND TO FACTS.

When we turn our attention to Miss Mayo's report on social conditions in India, her diatribe of disgust and despair stares us in the face: "To-day few signs appear among Indian public men of concern for the status of the masses, while they curse the one power which, however little to their liking, is doing practically all of whatever is done so far for the comfort of sad old Mother India." Since social reform has occupied as important a place in the last decade as did political agitation in the preceding decade in the history of the Indian Nationalist movement, such a statement makes one fear that Miss Mayo is either ignorant or chooses to be so.

The Brahmo Samaj, founded by Ram Mohan Roy, and the Prarthana Samaj were the first Indian organizations to concern themselves with the advancement of the depressed classes. The present political awakening has greatly stimulated such activity. While the first Depressed Classes Mission was founded in Bombay in 1906, to-day one finds similar organizations scattered all over India. The services rendered by the Arya Samaj, the Vedic Mission and the Ramakrishna Mission have been varied and valuable. Consider the work of just one such organization, and that in education alone: the Society for the improvement of the Backward Classes of Bengal and Assam carries on, according to last year's report, 406 schools in twenty districts with an enrolment of 16,274 boys and girls. Besides day and night schools, such organizations conduct dispensaries, industrial schools, free libraries, boarding homes for labourers, co-operative credit societies, and so forth. The "Indian Social Reformer," under the able editorship of Mr. K. Natarajan, has been blazing the trail for social reform. Tagore, known to the West as a poet, but also a potent force for social reconstruction, goes so far as to say that it provides the only true way to India's freedom. The abundant efforts of Mahatma Gandhi to wipe out social evils of all kinds have inspired young people to a keen sense of their duty and responsibility. Social service, therefore, has now become so integral a part of Indian life that it is unusual to find an Indian college that has not its night school for the depressed classes and its band of volunteers to serve in times of distress or calamity.

The efforts to improve the condition of women are no less hopeful. Homes for Women, like the Seva Sadan of Poona, have been founded in many cities and towns to teach helpless women and widows cottage industries, nursing and sewing and also to train capable women for teaching social service. In such homes as many as a thousand women find protection and occupation. Social reform organizations, some headed by men and some by women, are striving to abolish the purdah system to increase the Homes for Women, to provide technical education, to dissuade parents from giving their daughters in marriage before the age of sixteen and to promote women's education by increasing the number of schools in towns and villages.

Yes, "talk there is," says Miss Mayo cynically, "resolutions passed in caste and association conventions as to changing these things. But a virgin widow's remarriage is still a headline event, even to the reform newspapers, while the remarriage of a Hindu widowed wife is still held to be inconceivable." But consider the work of a single reform organization. According to the report, which happens to be before me, of the Vidhva Vivaha Sahaik Sabha of Lahore, I find that in 1915 there were only twelve widow remarriages; ten years later, in 1925—the year Miss Mayo was in India—no fewer than 2,663 widows remarried. Since the custom of enforced widowhood has been blindly followed by the Hindus for several centuries, and since even twenty years ago the marriage of a Hindu with a widow was not only extremely rare but a social breach severely condemned the success achieved within a decade as indicated by these figures is such that one can ill afford to ignore it. This Sabha, whose object is to encourage widow remarriage, has branches and workers in about 500 stations throughout India, and recently twenty new branches were established in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras Presidencies.

(To Be Continued).

Count and Countess Prigny of France who are now on a world tour arrived at Madras to-day.—A. P.

DIRECTORY
OF THE
CONCRETE INDUSTRY OF INDIA.

The Concrete Association of India is compiling a directory for the use and information of Cement users. All who are interested in Concrete Works or who supply the necessary plant, materials, or finished products are invited to send in their names for registration; no charge or obligation is incurred in doing so.

The directory will be divided under the following headings and sub-headings, and those wishing to be registered under more than one heading are requested to state the fact clearly, with the letter and number for registration:

A — Engineering.

1. Architects (specialising in Designs in concrete)
2. Consulting Engineers (for concrete and R. C. works)
3. Contractors (for concrete construction)
4. Specialists in Reinforced Concrete Designs
5. Testers (for cement and materials)

B — Materials.

1. Aggregate & Sand Suppliers
2. Cement Manufacturers
3. Cement Sales Agents and Sub-Agents.
4. Colouring Materials & Dyes
5. Jointing Materials for Expansion Joints
6. Mould Oil: Manufacturers and Agents
7. Proofers and Hardeners
8. Reinforcement Manufacturers and Suppliers
9. Timber for forms and shuttering suppliers

C — Plant & Machinery.

1. Bar bending machines and cutters
2. Block, Slab, and Brick making machines
3. Cement making machinery manufacturers
4. Crushers
5. Distributing machinery
6. Forms & shuttering (Patents)
7. Kerb making machines
8. Mixers
9. Moulds
10. Piling Plant
11. Pipe making machines and Moulds
12. Polishing machines
13. Roads: Plant and Machinery
14. Screening plant
15. Tampers
16. Testing plant and apparatus
17. Tile making machines
18. Washers for sand and aggregate

D — Products.

1. Asbestos Cement Products
2. Blocks and Slabs
3. Bricks
4. Baths
5. Cable covers
6. Cast Stone
7. Farm requisites
8. Garden Ornaments and Furniture
9. Glazed Products
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11. Kerbs and Channels
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NO COLOUR BAR IN AUSTRALIA

"WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY IS IMPRACTICABLE"

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

18 Australian youths, students of the Melbourne Grammar School, arrived in Madras to-day on a tour. The Rev. Mr. Clarke, the leader of the party, in an interview, said:: "We are so near to each other, yet we know very little about each other. We have common interests in the Empire. This tour is to foster that Empire spirit evidenced during the glorious days of the Great War."

Mr. Clarke continued that enormous interest was roused by Diwan Bahadur T. Rangachari's visit to Australia and that that visit was also responsible for the present tour. The boys, he added, had come to India to know the conditions of the people and their politics. He pleaded for reciprocal inter-Empire visits of this kind. The Indian student would find Australians the most hospitable race in the world. He repudiated that there was any colour bar in Australia. The White Australia policy was purely an economic question and aimed at having in Australia purely British stock, but it seemed to him that that policy was impracticable owing to the geographical conditions of the country. He assured that the Indian student would always be welcome in Australia.

The tourists are anxious to hear Indian politicians, and Mr. Satyamurthi will address them to-day. They leave to-night for Calcutta. Another batch of about 20 students have arrived in Colombo, but they will not be visiting India.—A. P.

EXHIBITION OF ART WORKS

INDIA INVITED TO PARTICIPATE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 7.

The trustees of the Imperial Gallery of Art situated in Imperial Institute, London, are holding a second annual exhibition of about 200 works of art which approximately half will be invited from Dominions. India has been invited to send sixteen works, namely, eight oil or tempera paintings and eight engravings and drawings but no sculpture. The Government of India consider the proposal of considerable importance to leading Indian artists. Sixteen Indian exhibits will be selected by a Committee under the chairmanship of Sir John Marshall. A list of Indian artists has been prepared in consultation with Local Governments and they have been asked to submit two pictures each and the Marshall Committee will meet in the first week of February, 1928, to make a selection. The Exhibition will be held in London in April, May and June next.—A. P.

NON-PAYMENT OF CAPITATION TAX

ASSOCIATIONS DECLARED UNLAWFUL

RANGOON, Jan. 6.

The Local Government as soon as they learnt that the agitation against the payment of capitation tax was likely to receive strong support in Prome, Tharrawaddy and Insein districts sent columns of military police to those places. Over 100 military police were sent to Tharrawaddy district on January 5 and a small number to Insein. An officer has been placed on special duty in Pegu Division and a District Superintendent of Police has been placed on special duty in Tharrawaddy District. Eleven associations in Tharrawaddy district were declared unlawful on January 4 and thirteen associations in Insein district, it is understood, will be similarly dealt with on January 7. The District Magistrates in the affected areas are taking all necessary steps such as proscribing meetings which are likely to foment agitation and making recommendations for prosecuting those who are alleged to have made speeches of a seditious character. Considerable progress has been made in the matter of collection of capitation tax, but it is too early yet to say whether opposition will collapse as a result of the measure now adopted.—A.P.

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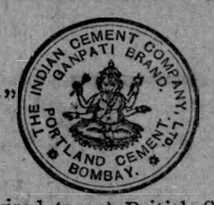

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GOVERNANCE OF WAKF ESTATES

BIHAR GOVERNMENT APPOINTS COMMITTEE

PATNA, Jan. 6.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have appointed a Committee consisting of Khan Babadur Naim, M.L.C., President, Messrs. Mohamed Hussain Qazi Ahmed Hussain, Mohamed Athar Hussain, Abdul Ghani, Nazirul Hasan, Nurul Huda Abdul Wahab Khan, Abdul Hamid Khan, Mobarak Ali, members of the Legislative Council, and Abdul Bari Mohamed Sagi, pleader, Syed Mohamed Mohsin, Syed Abbas Ali, Khan Bahadur Jafar Syed Mehdi Hasan, Khan Bahadur Asrafudin Ahmad, M.L.A., and Maulvi Tuhriddin, Professor, Patna College, to investigate the present condition of Wakf estates generally and to evolve a scheme for their proper management, supervision and governance.—Free Press.

CHARGE OF MURDER FAIL

CALCUTTA, Jan. 6.

Justices Chotzner and Gregory acquitted Indra Gouli and eleven others who were charged with conspiracy and attempt at murder in connection with the death of Bishnupada Punja, pleader. In the Sessions Court, the jury found them not guilty. But the Judge referred the case to the High Court recommending conviction. The tragedy occurred on 8th January of last year when the deceased, after attending a meeting of the District Board at Howrah left for his village. It is stated for the prosecution that he was murdered on the way. The accused were arrested. They belonged to a party hostile to the deceased and, it was alleged, they on more than one occasion, threatened to take away his life.

Their Lordships held that circumstantial evidence was not strong enough to justify conviction.—Free Press.

VAIDS' MEETING AT GONDAL

PROTEST AGAINST REMISSNESS

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Jan. 5.

The Vaids of Cutch and Kathiawar held a meeting at Gondal recently to devise means whereby to force the pace of progress on the field of Ayurvedic system of medicine, Raj Vaid Mahai Luxmishankar presiding.

Raj Vaid Jivarambhai deplored the general remissness among the practitioners of Ayurveda in spite of the conferences held in different places during the last twenty years and the expenditure of over a lakh and a half of rupees incurred therein. The root-cause of widespread apathy was the failure of the conferences to reach the Vaids residing in villages. It was expected that when the Vaids of Gujarat commenced to confer, the Vaids of Cutch and Kathiawar would not be lagging behind. The need for convening a separate Conference of the Vaids of Cutch and Kathiawar had been felt and suggestions were invited before January 31 for the same.

The Chairman emphasised the importance of holding separate Conferences for Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar to deal with local problems in harmony with local conditions, unless it proves to be a failure as the conferences as at Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Baroda.

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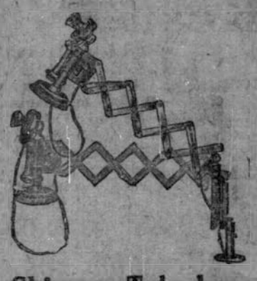

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NEW HATS FOR OLD HEADGEAR

TURKEY'S BID FOR PROGRESS

NO SLAVE TO TRADITION

KEMAL PASHA'S DECREE

"Gone from Constantinople—as completely disappeared as the dinosaur—is the red fez, as we are wont to miscall the tarboosh." So does Harry A. Franck, in the New York "Times Magazine," announce to us the passing of Turkey's ancient pride. Fired, perhaps, by the seeming success of government by decree, as practised by Italy's colorful dictator, the ultra-modern ruler of Turkey, Kemal Pasha, has ordained the complete supression of the Turk's historic headgear. He has decreed that the Ottoman of to-day must go forth in the unyielding derby or the unlovely fedora of civilization, or lose his standing as an up-to-date exponent of the new regime. To one who, like Mr. Franck, knows his Turkey of old, the vanishing of the tarboosh is symbolical of much that is going on beneath the surface in what remains of the former empire of the "Commanders of the Faithful." For one thing as he puts it himself, "it argues the increasing drabness of the modern world," for, alas,

Where once a pageant streamed endlessly through the streets of Stamboul, mingling with the semi-European throngs of Galata and Pera across the Golden Horn, there are now mere crowds of ordinarily clad people.

Grand Street or Avenue A in our own Manhattan equal—if indeed do not outdo—in Oriental costumes the Constantinople of Mustafa Kemal Pasha. For along with the fez and the turban went the flowing robes, the long male gowns, the cloth-and-rope head-dress of the Turk-ruled Arab—not to mention the more or less simultaneous arrival of the knee-length skirt and flesh-colored stockings on what is still the less represented sex in the street throngs of ancient Byzantium. There seems to have been no stern Kemalist command to do away with sacklike trousers and slapping red slippers but the Turk of the masses evidently had enough sense of the incongruous to realize that Occidental hats and caps do not go well with such adornments. The result is an outdoor aspect, ranging from what might easily be taken for a New York crowd along the Grande Rue de Pera to a striking resemblance to a gathering of Liverpool dock-wallopers, in nearly all of the still Turkish remnant of the old empire.

Mr. Frank now gives a few instances of the amusing side of "the overnight change, by dictatorial decree, from Near Eastern to Near Western head covering." Thus:

There was for instance, that famous muezzin of the late imperial mosque near the Dolma Batche Palace. His magnificent dignity of costume and deportment was no less striking than was the splendid baritone voice in which he called to prayer the few faithful who are left in that part of modernized Constantinople. American residents in an apartment house on the cliff above had been known to rise early merely for the pleasure of seeing him at his vocal labors in the minaret within biscuit-throw of them.

EXTRAORDINARY STOCK.

Naturally, some of them looked down upon it with special interest on that fateful morning following the decease of the aged fez. And as there emerged into the waist-high opening at the top of the tower a slinking being wearing a derby hat, pulled far down over his ears, and the pawnshop garb that goes with it on the vaudeville stage, the shock was extraordinary. No wonder the victim himself seemed to have lost in a surge of inferiority all but a reminiscent echo of the voice that the operatic stage might have been proud to feature.

To those of us who have been known them familiarly since childhood it may be difficult to realize that ordinary hats and caps are not instantly adaptable or comfortable. That there is a natural fore and aft to them was not immediately recognizable to Turkish eyes. Even to-day, after nearly two years of practice, something like six Turks out of ten in the Asiatic and less sophisticated part of their contracted country will be found with the visor of a cap on the side of the head or protecting the nape of the neck. Not from ignorance entirely, of course; when a man has worn a fez for many generations, an awning over hitherto unprotected eyes may obviously be annoying.

In the early days of the new order there was what the educated Constantinopolite calls in his second language a "crise de chapeaux." Such stocks as were on hand disappeared like the first snow on a heated sidewalk. Almost any substitute for Western headgear was acceptable. In the interior, away from European-familiar Constantinople, women's hats in the whole gamut of styles of the past decade sallied boldly forth on male heads. Usually, of course, it was a typically Oriental merchant's means of foisting unsuitable wares upon an unsuspecting clientele, but there were cases where the merchant himself knew no better and others in which the purchaser accepted the misplaced article rather than appear bareheaded among his gibing fellows on the dawning of the new era.

EUROPEANIZATION.

Mustafa Kemal, thinks Mr. Franck, is evidently imbued with the idea that a change in the outer man makes, other things equal, for a change in the inner, that men's thoughts, in a word, are subtly influenced by their habiliments. He points out that:

Like the denizen of Greenwich Village or of the erstwhile Latin Quarter, who expects originality in his chosen work to follow eccentricity in personal appearance, Kemal and his henchmen expect the abolition of the fez and its accompanying garments to bring about a complete Europeanization of the ten or twelve million Turks subject to their stern rule. Modern psychology seems to have crept into "the Gazi's thinking. "Make my people outwardly indistinguishable from 'other Europeans,'" one may easily read between the lines of some of his orders, "and they will unconsciously acquire all the qualities that have brought prosperity to the Western World—without of course, adopting its vices or discarding the good old Koranic virtues." And in his avowed purpose of making the Turk unrecognizable in exterior from the Christian peoples of the Westward, Kemal has succeeded.

The men of Constantinople—and of any city of size throughout what is left of Turkey—are outwardly quite like the rest of us. Four separate newsboys tried to sell me Turkish papers during the first day on the Bosporus. Three individuals stopt me to inquire the way, and registered astonishment when I could only play the deaf-mute to their Turkish. When I strolled into the great mosque at the Stamboul end of the Galata Bridge on Friday afternoon, shoes in hand not the flicker of an eyelid among the throng of worshipers of both sexes indicated that any one suspected I was not one of them. An American educator who has lived for more than forty years in Turkey assured me that he would be almost as helpless as I in picking out Turks from the rest of the still largely Christian procession that marches incessantly to and fro along the Grand Rue de Pera.

But, in spite of this outward resemblance to the effete Occidental, says Mr. Franck, the Turk remains the same old Oriental in his methods, even if he has given them something of a Western twist. "He still mentally wears the fez." As an example he cites such cases as the following:—

There are to-day hundreds of miles of roads in Turkey that are "automobilable" as the French put it, and perhaps twice as many that are Fordable. The new government admits free of duty agricultural implements, and tractors snorting their way across the fertile plains are familiar sights in several parts of the country. But, alas, the leopard can not completely change his spots overnight, even when he forcibly repudiates his despised father. The fez still clings to the Turkish mind. Thus, no sooner did one of Kemal's court favorites realize the amount of gasoline a few hundred tractors consume, than he asked for—and was granted—a monopoly on oil. So that the ox has come into his own again.

OLD WITH AND THE NEW.

Surely one may list among items of Westernization the new Turkish way of taking care of political favorites. In the old sultanic days it was by giving the right to collect taxes, with a more than goodly commission to the collector. The modern way is to hand deserving Kemalists a monopoly and let them make the most of it—within ultimate limits. It would require a prodigious memory to mention offhand all the things that have become monopolies—that is, the virtually personal property of some member of the tight little clique surrounding Kemal. Perhaps it will suffice to mention that there is a bathing monopoly. It is unlawful—and more or less dangerous to one's liberty or financial standing—to go swimming in the Bosporus, or the seas it connects, without using an authorized bathing-house, and thereby contributing to the friend of "the Gazi" who holds the privilege.

There is something distinctly Western-too, in the attitude of the Turk toward "the Gazi," or conqueror, who rules him with a rod of iron. (Not once in a blue moon, by the way, will the traveller in Turkey hear President Mustafa Kemal Pasha referred to by any other name or title than that of Gazi.) It is strikingly like that of the movie-going public towards its prime favorites—if to the semiworship of the latter were added the power of life and death over their subjects, and an utter ruthlessness in exercising it. In every government office, large or small magnificent or lowly, alike in Constantinople and in the most insignificant mountain village, there hangs, a framed portrait of "the Gazi." Every room of every school (be it in the admittedly improving and increasing government schools or in the few schools still functioning under Christian mission auspices) must display the same features.

KEMAL EVERYWHERE.

Daring indeed is the shop-keeper who attempts to do business without having this likeness displayed upon his premises. Householders vie with one another in the size of their Kemal portraits. Trains, street-cars, and automobiles are almost the only inclosures in Turkey not adorned with a picture of "the Pomak (Bulgarian Mahommedan) of the wicked, the disgusting blue eyes." The traveler not greatly given to hero worship restrains himself with difficulty from throwing a brick at the thousandth repetition of that face glaring upon him from every side.

"The Gazi" it seemes, has gone even further in his attempt to modernize the Turk. "He has cast aside the Koranic injunction against graven or sculptured images." We are told by Mr. Franck that.

The picturing of the human form (until recently considered sacrilegious) has broken out in all the furor of discarded prohibition. It will be remembered that there was not a public statue in the length and breadth of the old Turkish Empire. To-day it is a backward and unresponsive Turkish city that has not erected at least one statue. The subject of one and all of them—without exception—is the "the Gazi."

Konia has spent more on a bronze likeness of the conqueror than upon the new normal school for boys and girls. Angora seethed with anger when the Italian sculptor, commissioned to bring Turkey its first equestrian statue, delayed the delivery; forgive him, however, when he arrived with one so much larger than the specifications called for that a new pedestal had to be built for it. Not content with that, the new capital has a full-length statue and a bust of the national hero about to be placed, or already adorning it if the customary Turkish procrastination was avoided.

Down near the outdoor beer hall on Seraglio Point in old Stamboul stands a bronze Gazi in dinner dress (with cuffed trousers) who gazes away across the mouth of the Bosporus to Anatolia (the Asiatic Turkey that is almost all that is left to him) in the attitude of a football coach admonishing a weakening team toward the end of a four quarter of a tied game. The traveler to Turkey a year hence will fancy himself in a nation-wide hall of statuary, in which the sculptures will be identical in face, endlessly repeated like the pursuing creatures in some dreadful dream.

Various advantages, we learn, will now be enjoyed by the rising generation in Turkey as a result of Kemal's innovations, advantages wholly denied to their ancestors of the old regime. For example.

CONTRA-KORANIC ORDER.

Along with her plethora of Kemal portraits and statues there comes a decided gain in Turkey through the new contra-Koranic order. Drawing can now be taught in her schools, and it is. Perhaps only those who have been teachers, or whose imaginations are sturdy, realize the difference between trying to teach a modern curriculum with nothing better than printed texts and with all the up-to-date pictorial aids. Turkish pupils take to the idea with avidity.

Physiology can now be made real through anatomy charts that would have been considered blasphemous a decade ago. Miniature airplanes, new, if infantile, models of wind-mills, many an improved farm implement, adorning school walls, attest all of them to the eagerness of a race released from religious trammels which may be largely the cause of its backwardness in material progress.

Angora, the new capital, can well afford a few statues to the man who put it on the new real-estate map. Land values in the great, fertile plain surrounding that age-blackened town huddled about a Roman-walled hilltop increased even more spectacularly than did those of Florida. An acre is easily sold for 400 times what it would have brought before the decision to remove the seat of government further out of reach of European intrigue. For along with his eagerness to Europeanize his people, Kemal has a not unjustifiable suspicion of Europe. His motto is an ardent "Turkey for the Turks of at least for the Kemalists—outwardly at least the words are now synonymous.

Mr. Franck then give us a personal experience of his own that is decidedly significant, for it shows an immense change in the Turkish attitude towards the outsider and the "unbeliever."

At a family ceremony I attended one evening in a Turkish home in Constantinople were two of the mullahs of her most famous mosques. Not until they opened their mouths to chant Koranic text could one have distinguished them from New York business men. The fact that they did not question the propriety of inviting an unbeliever to such a ceremony is obvious proof of the new order in Turkey. Unbelievers enter Turkish mosques to-day as freely as a non-Christian enters an American church. Kemal promises to sponsr an official translation into Turkish of the Koran, hitherto sacrilegious in anything except the original Arabic. Marriages and divorce have been completely Westernized totally removed from any legal interference by the religious authorities.

The Turk has even been commanded to discard the Sabbath of his ancestors and adopt the Western method of reckoning time. Says Mr. Franck.

The Christian calender is now official in Turkey. Rumor had it, as I left the country, that Sunday instead of Friday was to be made the weekly day of rest. Such a change would make Turkey "more civilized." in the words of one of Kemal's spokesmen. Why not steepes and bells in place of minarets and muezzins also?

But the blue-eyed dictator of Turkey may be trusted not to swallow Western ways hook, line, and sinker. He knows how to choose, and has the power to make his choice effective.

Few, perhaps caught the unconscious humour in a late dispatch from the Bosporus. "President Kemal", it ran, using the Western form of the Turkish term, the Gazi, "gave a triumph message of thanks to the nation, which has just elected to the Assembly the 316 Deputies whom he himself picked. Only one dissenting vote was cast throughout the land." It is easy to picture that lone dissenting vote taking to the tall timber with all the speed that modern garb makes possible.

CUTCHI PRAJAKIYA PARISHAD.

The President-elect being taken in procession.

The starting of the procession. Mr. Tairsee salutes the crowds that gathered.

The spacious pandal of the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad held at Mandvi under the presidentship of Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

BERAR MOURNS HAKIMJEE'S LOSS

(From a Correspondent.)

PANDHARKAWADA, Jan. 5.

Berar Khilafat workers assembled at the house of Syed Abdul Rauf Shah, President, Berar Provincial Khilafat Committee, deeply deplored the irreparable loss done to India by the unexpected death of Hakeem Ajmal Khan. Resolutions appreciating his constructive genius and appealing the country to support the National Muslim University of Delhi and sharing in the grief of his family and friends were passed.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (JAN. 9TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas).

SIGN OF ZODIAC: CAPRICORNUS.

If to-day is your birthday, you are sincere, austere, a realist in amorous acrobatics but a sort of "impatient idealist" (as white bureaucrats and their henchmen of the brown hue might say) in politics. Born in the great land of hoary civilization, Bharat Desh, your blood boils (one day like an overheated engine your pate will blow up with dire consequences to self and relatives) at the indignities heaped on her devoted head. But you should curb your activities lest in your enthusiasm you should drown yourself like an overzealous man who has taken his first lessons in swimming and goes beyond his reach in deep waters as instances happening near our very nose, that in Juhu, amply testify. You will compose blood-curdling poems exhorting the youths and political fledgelings with the borrowed literary plumes of "Hereditary bondsmen! Know yet not, who would be free, themselves must strike the blow" or something similar to this! You will also adapt beautiful poems of well-known writers to India's case, as in the following, substituting "India" for Wales:—

Oh, land of my father, the land of the free,
The home of the Telyn (harp), so soothing to me,
Thy noble defenders were galiant and brave,
For freedom their heart's life they gave.
Ind, Ind, home, sweet home is Ind,
Till death be passed, my love shall last,
My longing, my hiraeth (yearning) for Ind."

As no paper, even owned and published by Indians will publish your thrillers, let alone the high-browed Anglo-Indian howlers, you will broadcast pamphlets of such adaptations or originals in your mother tongue in the Congress or Conference mandaps.

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